The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, August 22, 1872.

Payment of interest without rebate on the 10 40 bonds, due Sept. 1, will commence on the 26th instant.

The Iowa Grantites, yesterday, nominated J. T. Young for Secretary of State, William Christie for State Treasurer, and renominated Auditor Russell.

The fragmentary convocation of Aboriginal Democrats at Atlanta, Ga., reaffirmed the old State rights doctrine as interpreted by Alexander H. Stephens.

The Grantite State Convention at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, was a slim affair, only half the counties in the State being represented. Judge Dawson A. Walker was nominated for Governor.

The bruisers Mace and O'Baldwin met at Collier Valley, West Virginia, yesterday, and being unable to come to terms regarding the referee, adjourned for twenty-four hours.

The new postal card, as agreed upon by the Post Office Department, will be of a light amber color, five inches by three and one-eighth in size, and will weigh about one and a fourth drachms. Directions for using are printed on one side.

Blanton Duncan's recent circular has become a part of the stock in trade of the Administration politicians, 25,000 copies having been sent to Postmasters and Internal Revenue officers throughout the country, with the request that they be put in the hands of active Democrats.

A prominent Liberal writing from Connecticut, says that five thousand voters who have heretofore acted with the Republican party have already enrolled themselves in the Liberal ranks. The writer says if the Grantite defection should stop even where it is, the State would be lost to Grant by ten thousand majority.

General W. W. Averill will have none of the Pittsburgh Mutual-Admiration Convention, and would like to meet the man who signed his (Averill's) name to the call for that Convention. The General takes pride in announcing that he shall vote for the Cincinnati-Baltimore nominees.

Yesterday's Congressional nominations were: James M. Shelby, Liberal, First Iowa District; John B. Irish, Liberal, Fifth Iowa District; John M. Fleming and George B. F. Cheatham, Democrats, for the State at large in Tennessee; Lyman Tremaine, Grantite at large, New York; L. Q. C. Lamar, Democrat, First Mississippi District.

The Non-Progressists in Massachusetts are fearfully exercised over the Gubernatorial question. They are trembling lest General Butler should obtain the regular nomination for Governor in the Grantite State Convention, in which event, with Senator Sumner or Charles Francis Adams as the nominee of the Liberals, they believe that demoralization and ruin await them.

The religious troubles in Belfast, Ireland, which were supposed for a time to have died out, recommenced yesterday with greater fury than ever. School houses were destroyed, and it was with the utmost difficulty that some of the churches were saved from sharing the same fate. The authorities were almost powerless, although supported by military a force numbering five thousand men.

Dr. Houard, just arrived at New York from his involuntary sojourn at Cadiz, tells his story of the sufferings he endured on board the transport ship and in the Spanish prison. He represents the commandant of the prison as a brute in human form, and states that some of the prisoners died from actual starvation. The Doctor himself was obliged to procure food from outside parties in order to sustain life. Houard has made out his bill against the Spanish Government for the losses sustained by him, in which he claims remuneration in the sum of $30,000 for property confiscated. He also claims indemnity for loss of business.

The Grantites of New York, in State Convention, yesterday, nominated General John A. Dix for Governor, and General John C. Robinson, of Broome County, for Lieutenant Governor. The platform is principally devoted to the glorification of President Grant and his office-holding supporters. Just previous to the nomination for Governor, a delegate arose and proceeded solemnly to say that they (the Grantites) were about to meet a powerful coalition, and that, in order to cope successfully with this great party, they must put forward their best man; that Horace Greeley would draw to his support Republican votes, and in order to offset this loss they must secure the co-operation of honest Democrats. The report says that this speech made a profound sensation.

A Marysville, Mo., despatch gives an account of one of the most atrocious murders on record. A man named Osborne was arrested at Clearmont, twelve miles from Marysville, having in his wagon, in which he had been travelling five days, the bodies of five persons, whom Osborne confessed had been murdered by one Williams, near Holton, Kansas, and that he (Osborne) was employed to take them out of the way. The murdered party consisted of a Mr. Ohms, wife and two children, and a young man by the name of Dickson, supposed to be a brother of Mrs. Ohms. The Sheriff, who tried to arrest Osborne, concludes his account of his mission by saying the people would not give him up, and that he will probably be [illegible] somewhere in the vicinity of Clearmont.

Eleven of the delegates who participated in the Labor Reform Convention, at Columbus, O., in February last, met again in that city, yesterday, in answer to a call of the Chairman of the National Executive Committee. The Committee on Resolutions reported, declaring it inexpedient to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, which report was adopted. The resolutions also declare that, as the Labor Reformers will not be represented at the coming Presidential election, members of the Labor Union party are left to vote as they deem best. A letter from Henry Beeney, Secretary of the Land Reform Association in New York, was read. The writer declares that the Interior Department under Grant has squandered millions of acres of the public lands, thus showing that the President is no friend to the workingman.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, but relatively steady. Pork was quiet and unchanged, at $14.50a14.60 for cash or seller September. Lard was quiet and closed weak at 8 3-8a8 1-2c for winter, and 8 1-8a8 1-4c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet, but again firmer, at 6 1-2a6 3-4c for shoulders, and 9 1-4a11-2c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90c. Lake freights were more active at unchanged rates, at 8 1-2c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and easier. Wheat was moderately active and a shade firmer, closing at $1.13 1-2a1.13 3-4 cash, and $1.12 3-4a1.12 7-8 seller September. Corn was moderately active and unchanged, closing at 37 7-8c cash, and 38 7-8a39c seller September. Oats were dull but firm, closing at 27 3-4c cash, and 26c seller September. Rye was quiet, and a shade firmer at 54a54 1-2c. Barley was in fair demand, and a shade easier, closing at 63c for new No. 2, and 60c for do seller September. The hog market was fairly active and steady at the decline sustained yesterday, sales making at $4.40a4.90. Cattle were more active, but weak at yesterday's decline. Sheep were in light request at former rates.

Fires.

BERWICK, Warren Co., Ill., Aug. 19.—Saturday night last, at about 11 o'clock, the dry goods and grocery store of J. H. Moss & Co., was discovered on fire, and in half an hour was entirely consumed. The building was of brick, and the stock was put into it in May last. Total loss, $5,000; insured in the Home, of New York, for $4,500. It was without doubt the work of an incendiary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—The residence of C. [illegible], Portland, near this city, was burned down this evening. Loss, $20,000; insured [illegible]. The work of an incendiary.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 9.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Encouraging Accounts of the Grantite Defection in Connecticut.

Butler the Jonah of Massachusetts Politics.

General Averill Declines to Support Grant.

The Grantites Becoming Alarmed of Their Louisville Side-Show.

Meeting of the New York Radical State Convention.

The Liberal and Democratic State Conventions of Missouri.

State Conventions in Various States.

BUTLER THE JONAH OF MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS—BLANTON DUNCAN'S CIRCULAR BEING USED AS A GRANTITE DOCUMENT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—Massachusetts, Grant's safest State, and the one which the Administration politicians always commence with when they figure up the anti-Greeley Electoral vote, is in some distress over the Gubernatorial prospect. A member of the Grant Executive Committee, who is in town, is fearful that Butler will receive the regular Republican nomination, and says that, in such case, the party there will all go to pieces, and, with Charles Francis Adams as the Liberal nominee for Governor, the State will unquestionably elect an anti-Administration State ticket. However improbable this may seem, it must be borne in mind that it comes from a strong Grant Republican member of the State Campaign Committee. It may be added that Chas. Sumner's name is mentioned in connection with the Liberal nomination for Governor.

The Administration here to-day sent out 25,000 of the circulars of Blanton Duncan, calling for the election of delegates to the Louisville straight-out Convention, to the Postmasters, Internal Revenue officers, and Marshals throughout the United States with the polite request—"Will you be kind enough to place this circular in the hands of active Democrats in your county?" The utmost secrecy was observed, only a few of the clerks being allowed to put them up, the envelopes being directed and franked with Logan's, Harlan's, Hayes', and Platt's signatures by the regular detailed clerks who act as frankers.

The straight-out Democrats of this district have endeavored for several evenings to hold a meeting to elect delegates to the Louisville Convention, but on account of the slim attendance, have determined to put off the election of delegates for two weeks. About sixteen members only are enrolled in the club.

GRANTITE DEFECTION IN CONNECTICUT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Colonel Alexander, of this city, to-day received a letter from David Clark, of Connecticut, wherein the most encouraging reports are given of the canvass in Connecticut. Mr. Clark states that 5,000 voters who have heretofore acted with the regular Republican party, have already enrolled themselves with the Liberal organization, and that if the Republican disaffection, which increases every day, should stop where it now is, the State would be lost to Grant by 10,000 majority.

GENERAL AVERILL ON THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION—THE GRANTITES BECOMING VERY UNEASY IN REGARD TO THEIR SIDE-SHOW AT LOUISVILLE—THE "WORLD" ON BLANTON DUNCAN—NEW YORK STATE POLITICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—General W. W. Averill says in a letter published in the *Tribune*: "The signature of General Averill, of Minnesota, to the call for a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held in Pittsburgh, in September, has led to some misapprehension among the friends of that distinguished gentleman, and my own. I do not concur in the call referred to. It would always give me the greatest pleasure to meet my comrades for the promotion of any social and patriotic purpose, but I could never countenance the perversion of such a meeting to the purpose of reviving and sustaining the bitterness and animosities of the war. Since George Washington, to no American citizen has been offered such great opportunities as to Ulysses S. Grant, and no man, living or dead, has ever exhibited such absolute lack of intelligence to understand, or of will to embrace them. A gathering of soldiers for the purpose of controlling or influencing the political action of either our late comrades, or of other citizens, is not, I think, in keeping with the spirit of our Democracy. I could take no part in that Convention, even if I were in political accordance with the gentlemen who signed the call. I shall do what I can honorably to defeat the re-election of President Grant, and shall make every proper effort in my power toward securing the election of Horace Greeley. I believe the latter's success in the present contest will secure to the nation that peace of which it has been for seven years defrauded."

The *Herald* having sent a reporter to interview Blanton Duncan, prints a long report, accompanied by an editorial, in which it says: "We expressed the belief in a former notice of this straight-out Convention strategy, that it might in the end be found to be more damaging to those who have helped it to a success than to their opponents. This belief is strengthened by the tone of most of the letters in Colonel Duncan's liberal collection, from which we have been favored with quotations, and we suppose these are fair specimens of the whole correspondence. In nearly every instance, the writer in his energy, makes it apparent that, while he desires a strict party ticket to vote for, he would under no conceivable circumstances support Greeley; but, if driven to choose between the two candidates, should prefer Grant."

The *World* pays its respects to Duncan, as follows: "Blanton Duncan, ex Know-Nothing member of the Kentucky Legislature, where he served one term without distinction, and ex-Lieutenant Colonel of the Confederate army, where he always kept at a safe distance from the perilous edge of battle, is making quite a figure in the Grant journals. This uneasy, notoriety-courting individual, of whom Democrats know little, and that little not to his advantage, is just now filling the trump of fame in the Republican party, as the original inventor and sole patentee of a bogus Democratic Convention, which he has advertised to be held at Louisville, where he is a lawyer, without practice, on the 3d of September. Who is this ex Confederate Lieutenant-Colonel, who never smelt gunpowder, and never was known as a Democrat, that he should call a bolting Convention to meeting against the deliberate judgment and decision of the Democratic organization, and the judgment of all its recognized and trusted leaders?"

Ex-Governor Seymour and Judge Church, it is asserted, have positively refused to allow their names to be mentioned in connection with the nomination by the Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions for Governor. Among the more prominent names now are Augustus Schell, Lieutenant-Governor Allen C. Beach, Francis L. Kernan, Clarkson N. Potter, Senator Henry C. Murphy, and Homer A. Nelson. The most prominent Liberal Republican candidates for the Lieutenant Governorship are Dewitt C. Littlejohn and Thos. G. Alvord. For Congressman-at-Large there are many names. On the part of the Democrats, S. S. Cox seems at present to be the strongest candidate. In addition, however, the names of Francis L. Kernan, James Brooks, and John W. Charles are spoken of. Among the Liberal Republicans, William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, and Thos. G. Alvord are noted.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA—HON. T. A. HENDRICKS' CANVASS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD CITY, Aug. 21.—A committee went from here to Muncie, yesterday, and escorted Senator Hendricks to this place. He was met at the depot and driven to the Huffman House. After supper, a free and easy reception was held in the parlors. Conventionalities were not taken hold of here yet, and as the weather was warm and sultry, many of the genial, unsophisticated Hoosiers came to town in their shirt-sleeves and in their working clothes to pay their respects to the great Hoosier. With characteristic kindness, the Senator cordially welcomed them all. Everybody seemed to know Tom, as they called him, even Grant men doing homage to his personal excellency of character and his universally conceded ability. The visitors did not leave until a late hour. This is a little town, in one of the smallest counties in the State, having but four townships. This morning the inhabitants were astir, and in the course of the day the streets were full of large delegations who had come in processions from the country, with bands playing and banners flying, and long lines of wagons and men on horseback, with marshals in command. At 1 o'clock the bands played and the people gathered around the stand in front of the Court House. The wagons were hitched to the fences surrounding the square. The men stood under the hot sun, and the women, many of them with Greeley babies in their arms, were accommodated under the trees or in the windows of the buildings in front of the speaker. There were about 1,200 voters in attendance, a large audience for this small county. Mr. R. G. Steele introduced the Senator. He was received with demonstrations of affection, and talked eloquently and effectively for nearly two hours. Hon. Jas. S. McDowell, an ex member of Congress from Grant County, also made a good speech. The meeting adjourned after cheering for the National and State tickets, the processions reformed, the bands struck up lively tunes, and the demonstration was successfully over. This county, which has heretofore given Democratic majorities, is stronger than ever, owing to the large accession of Liberal Republicans. The demonstration to-day was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this county. Hendricks speaks to-morrow at Rochester.

ENTHUSIASTIC LIBERAL MEETING.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., Aug. 21.—The greatest political meeting of either party in this county, thus far during the present campaign, was the gathering of the people of this city to-night to hear Cassius M. Clay. An immense crowd assembled in the Court yard, numbering not less than 3,000. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and inasmuch as notice of the meeting was first given this morning, much significance is attached to this spontaneous demonstration.

NEW YORK GRANTITE STATE CONVENTION.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention assembled at noon. B. Platt Carpenter, of Dutchess County, was chosen temporary Chairman and made somewhat humorous remarks at the expense of Greeley.

Committees were appointed, and the Convention agreed that the nominations should be made in open convention. A recess was then taken till 4 o'clock.

The Convention was called to order at 4:30 p. m.

J. V. Dayton, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Hon. W. A. Wheeler, of Franklin County, for permanent Chairman, which was agreed to.

Hon. E. T. Lapham and Henry Clews were appointed a Committee to conduct Mr. Wheeler to the Chair. Wheeler spoke eloquently in support of General Grant, and in denunciation of the Democratic party.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions submitted the following report, which, being read, elicited much applause, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the rightful purpose of the Government is the security of individual liberty and equality before the law; that the return to power under any pretence of the party which nurtured slavery, brought on the war, and resisted reconstruction, would necessarily imperil that security and destroy the general confidence which has steadily increased under Republican administration. We hold that the lawlessness which has disturbed some parts of the Southern States, and which has been checked firmly, but gently, and constitutionally by the National Government, is due mainly to the feeling naturally embittered by the issue of the war and by the overthrow of the old institutions, and constantly excited by the hope of Democratic restoration. We believe, therefore, that defeat and disorganization of the Democratic party are indispensable to complete national harmony.

Resolved, That the welfare of the State imperatively requires that reform, interest, honesty, and economy, which was so auspiciously begun last year, and which has broken the Tammany ring and purified the bench, shall be continued and extended to every branch of the Government. The principles and history of the Republican party, with the spotless character of the candidates we present, are guarantees that their election would secure a wise, faithful, and efficient administration of the State Government.

Resolved, That the modest patriotism, earnest purpose, sagacious judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts and judgments of the American people; and that, with him for leader, we cannot in the future, any more than in the past, fail of success.

Resolved, That in Senator Wilson, our nominee for Vice President, we present a statesman who, by the force of his own character and efforts, without adventitious aids, has made his way from an humble condition in life to the front rank of American citizenship, and, during a long public career, has been always the able advocate and defender of every just and benevolent purpose. With these nominees, and on the platform adopted at Philadelphia by the Republican National Convention, we confidently await the verdict of the American people.

Resolved, That, in the profound conviction that the continued success of the Republican party is the sole security of reform and progress, we heartily approve the general principles declared by the late Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and gladly ratify the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, pledging our most earnest and honorable efforts for their triumphant election.

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union are held in undying honor, their pensions are a sacred debt, and the widows and orphans of those who died for the country are the care of a grateful people. We would extend the nation's bounty to all soldiers and sailors who in the discharge of duty became disabled and were honorably discharged. We reflect with satisfaction that in pay, bounties, pensions, and homestead grants, the nation has gone beyond all past examples of gratitude to its defenders.

Resolved, That the increase of the State debt by the amount of $6,500,000 is an index of the extravagance and looseness of the Democratic management of our State finances, and is in striking contrast with the reduction of the National debt by the amount of $337,404,803 since March 1, 1869, and the constant and repeated abolition of national taxes of more than $150,000,000, for which we are indebted to a Republican Congress and Republican Administration.

Resolved, That reform must come from the party which saved the Union and legalized liberty, and which is now in this State in the brave prosecution of the work of purifying our Courts, redeeming municipal administration, and elevating legislation.

Resolved, That we appeal with assured confidence to the electors of New York to sustain the National Administration, whose fruits are prosperity and peace, and to establish a State Administration which shall bring back an honorable name and a creditable Government to this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we welcome to our ranks honest Democrats who spurn the unprincipled coalition which seeks to allay them with the discarded elements of the Republican party.

Resolved, That the time has come when the main canals of the State of New York should be adapted, by an enlargement of their locks, to steam navigation, and made as free to the commerce of the nation as an economical maintenance of them in good repair will permit; and that both of these results should be secured without burdening the tax-payers of the State,—the first by accepting an appropriation from the General Government to improve one of the national highways of commerce, and the second by refunding the canal debt of the State in bonds, having a long period to run and bearing a low rate of interest.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the prosperity that has attended canal-commerce since it has been in the control of the Republican party.

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the services of the able and faithful Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, so conspicuously displayed during the war and since its close in support and defence of Republican principles.

Among the resolutions which specially called forth hearty applause was the one welcoming honest Democrats to the Republican ranks.

The Convention proceeded to nominate candidates. John C. Robinson, Wm. M. Robertson, Martin J. Townsend, Freeman Clark, Alexander S. Diven, and General John A. Dix were announced as candidates, the latter by Geo. W. Clark, substitute for Thurlow Weed, as one who would draw to his support large numbers of honest Democrats of the State. He believed that his nomination would increase the Republican majority to 100,000. [Renewed applause, and three cheers.]

The nomination of Dix was seconded by E. Delafield Smith, who said: "We are about to meet a powerful coalition, and we must meet it with all our strength. Greeley will secure Republican votes, and we must offset these votes with honest Democrats."

This speech made a deep impression, and produced a profound sensation.

The nomination of Dix was also urged by H. R. James, of St Lawrence, Henry Clews, S. B. Dutcher, and by delegates from Ontario, Jefferson, Essex, Cayuga, Herkimer, Livingston, and Madison Counties.

General Bruce moved Dix's nomination by acclamation. There were a few voices in the negative. The Chair said the motion had not been carried. The names of the other candidates were successively withdrawn, whereupon the motion was renewed, and carried amid enthusiastic cheering.

The Chair announced Mr. Dix as the nominee.

General John C. Robinson, of Broome County, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, by a vote of 232 to 171½ for State Senator Thayer.

Recess till 8 o'clock.

At the evening session Hon. Lyman Tremaine was nominated for Congressman-at-Large, one other candidate being General Stewart L. Woodford. The latter was strongly supported, but as much stress was laid by the friends of Tremaine upon the propriety of the recognition of the civil as well as military element in politics, Woodford, in a speech, withdrew, and Tremaine was nominated by acclamation.

Reuben M. Stroud, of Onondaga County, was nominated for Canal Commissioner, and Ezra Graves, of Herkimer County, for State Prison Inspector.

Frederick Douglass, Emil Sauer and General Woodford were nominated for Presidential Electors-at-Large. The nomination of Douglass was received with loud and long-continued applause.

District Electors were also chosen, among them Geo. W. Curtis, S. B. Chittenden, H. B. Claflin, Wm. E. Dodge, and Andrew D. White. A State Committee was also chosen.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE LABOR REFORMERS IN CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21.—In answer to a call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Labor Reform party, eleven delegates who participated in the Labor Convention held in this city last February, assembled in Convention in this city to-day, and organized by electing E. M. Puett, of Indiana, President, and A. C. Cameron, of Illinois, Secretary. One delegate was present from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and eight from Ohio. Massachusetts was represented by proxy. A committee appointed for the purpose, reported resolutions declaring it inexpedient at this late day to nominate candidates to fill the vacancies caused by the unexpected withdrawal of David Davis and Joel Parker; that as the Labor Reformers will not be represented at the coming Presidential election, this leaves all members of the Labor Union Party to vote as they deem best; that the Convention advises the advocates of Labor Reform to use all efforts to advance the principles of the Labor Reform system by organization for the further government of the party; advising all Labor Reformers in those places where they have no candidates of their own to vote for those who have proved themselves to be most in sympathy with the principles of Labor Reform, and recommending the maintenance of their distinct organizations at all hazards. Hugh Cameron, of Kansas, as a minority of Committee, submitted resolutions in effect declaring it to be the duty of the Labor Reformers to abide by the decision of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions and support Greeley and Brown. After a lively discussion, the majority report was adopted, only Mr. Cameron voting against it. A letter was read from Henry Beeney, Secretary of the Land Reform Association of New York, declaring that the Interior Department, under Grant, had squandered millions of acres of public land, thus proving them to be no friends to the laboring men, and that, as between Greeley and Grant, Labor-Reform men should vote for the former as most likely to advance the interests of labor and laborers. The letter was placed on file.

A resolution was adopted continuing the National Executive Committee appointed by the former Columbus Convention, and authorizing the Committee to fill vacancies in States where no labor organizations exist, and providing that States in which vacancies occur shall fill them on the request of the Committee. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 21.—The Liberals and Democrats of the First Congressional District met in Convention here to-day. J. M. Shelly, of Keokuk, was nominated on the first ballot. Shelly is a wealthy merchant, and has heretofore acted with the Republicans heartily. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 21.—The Liberal Congressional Convention of the Fifth District was held here to-day. Every county in the district was fully represented. John P. Irish, of the Iowa City *Daily Press*, was unanimously nominated for Congress on the first ballot. Rev. J. K. Fuller, of Linn County, was chosen Presidential Elector, and Hon. L. G. Kinney was nominated for Circuit Judge for this Eighth Judicial District.

To-night a very large crowd are being addressed from the balcony of Brown's Hotel by Hon. John P. Irish, Hon. J. Beal, Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Hon. S. Fairall, Hon. J. M. Preston and others, upon the issues of the day. The utmost good feeling prevails.

Heat 95 in the shade.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 21.—The Liberal Republican and Democratic Congressional Conventions for the Sixth District were held here to-day. Conference Committees were appointed, but could not agree upon a candidate. Both Conventions adjourned until evening, with a view to harmony. The Liberals offered by resolution to go into joint convention, provided a candidate of Republican antecedents should be nominated. The Democrats declined this proposition, and nominated Hon. F. H. Hurd, Democrat, of Lucas County, for Congressman, by acclamation, and Hiram Freese, Liberal, of Henry County, for Presidential Elector. The latter subsequently declined, and the Liberal Convention, after passing a resolution unqualifiedly repudiating the nomination of Mr. Hurd, adjourned without making a nomination.

The Prohibitionists also held a Convention and nominated Henry Mooers, of this city, for Congress.

MISSOURI LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—The Democratic State Convention met at Jefferson City at noon, with General Wm. Shields, of St. Louis, as Temporary Chairman. After the appointment of the usual Committees a recess was taken till this afternoon. It is not expected that nominations will be made to-day.

Hon. Silas D. Woodson, of Buchanan County, was elected Permanent President, with a Vice President from each Congressional District, and four Secretaries. Mr Woodson, on taking the chair, made quite a lengthy speech.

The Liberal Republican Convention met at the same time and place, with Mr. Schuster, of St. Joseph, as Temporary Chairman.

The afternoon session of the Convention organized by the election of Colonel W. E. Gilmore as Permanent President.

A Conference Committee of fifteen was appointed to confer with a similar Committee of the Democratic Convention, and a Committee of three appointed to notify that Convention of its action. After a brief recess, this latter Committee reported that they had been well received by the Democratic Convention.

Adjourned.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 21.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Capitol at 11 o'clock; and, after the organization, Jno. M. Fleming, of Knox, and General B. T. Cheatham, of Coffee, were nominated for Congressman for the State-at-*Large*. General Bates spoke in favor of Cheatham, who was nominated by a decided majority. Andrew Johnson would not permit his name to go before the Convention. It is thought he may run as an independent candidate, though this is uncertain.

Having nominated a candidate for Congress the Convention took up the nomination for Elector. General Bates, a member of the Democratic National Executive Committee, having been proposed, declined, and recommended a Liberal Republican. General Bates, while speaking this morning for Cheatham for Congress, pledged himself to support Andrew Johnson should he be nominated. There is much speculation relative to Johnson's intentions. It is believed by many that he will run as an independent candidate for Congress against Cheatham, but he has never indicated such an intention. Intimate friends declare that he will not be a candidate.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—The *Avalanche's* special says L. Q. C. Lamar was nominated for Congress, to-day, by the Conservative Convention of the First Mississippi District. He was a member of Congress in 1860, and is still under disabilities.

THE BOURBON FRAGMENT IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—The platform adopted yesterday by the Convention of straight Democrats declare that the Government of the United States is limited to the powers delegated by the States for specific purposes, having no original inherent power whatever; that the Union is federal in its character, incapable of existence without the States; that the perpetuation of the Union depends on the preservation of the integrity of the States; that the rights of local State Government—subjection of the military to the civil authority, and *habeas corpus* in time of peace, are not subject to any solemn constitutional obligation on the part of the Federal Government of any kind whatever, but the Government is under solemn constitutional obligation not to interfere in these matters. It is understood that Alexander H. Stephens is author of the platform.

ARKANSAS RADICAL STATE CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention met to-day at 12 o'clock. A temporary organization was effected by electing Judge Warwick, of Pulaski, Temporary Chairman, and J. C. Corbin (colored), of Pulaski, Temporary Secretary. Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed, when the Convention took a recess until 4 p. m. On reassembling, the committees not being ready to report, a recess was taken until 7 p. m. The Convention is very large, every county being represented. It is now certain that Judge Baxter, of Batesville, will be the nominee for Governor. The proceedings, so far, have been very orderly.

SOUTH CAROLINA GRANTITE STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention met at noon. Congressman Elliott was appointed Chairman. Contesting delegations from five counties were present. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the body adjourned to 8 p. m. There are two parties in the Convention, one led by D. H. Chamberlain, State Attorney General, who is supported by the Federal officials and most of the white Republicans. The other is led by Speaker F. I. Moses, a native of Carolina, who is supported by the negroes and ultra Republicans. The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, and at 10 was waiting for the report of the Committee on Credentials.

GRANTITE STATE CONVENTION AT DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day and organized, by the election of Robert Lowry as permanent President. Resolutions warmly indorsing President Grant and his Administration were unanimously adopted. J. T. Young was nominated for Secretary of State; Wm. Christie for State Treasurer; John Russell, Auditor, for re-election; Aaron Brown, Register of the Land Office; General M. Cutts, Attorney General. The Convention was very large, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

LIBERAL RALLY IN LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Aug. 21.—A large meeting of Liberal Republicans was held here to-night, and addressed by some of the ablest speakers in the State. Colonel Sam. Wood, one of the original Free State men of Kansas, was one of the speakers. In referring to the policy of the present Administration, he said the order of things should be reversed. The Quaker policy should be enforced in the South, and the war policy among the Indians. This sentiment was vociferously applauded. The meeting showed more Greeley strength than was anticipated.

GEORGIA GRANTITE STATE CONVENTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug 21.—The State Republican Convention met to-day, seventy-two counties being represented. Judge Dawson A. Walker was nominated for Governor, and an Electoral ticket put forth. Resolutions indorsing the nomination of Grant and Wilson were adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Aug. 21.—J. V. Eustace, Liberal candidate for Attorney General, and Dr. B. B. Uplur, will address the Greeley Club of Geneva at the Court House, to-morrow evening (Thursday.)

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21.—The State Liberal and Democratic Convention meets, to-morrow, at Grand Rapids, to nominate State and Electoral tickets. In the evening a ratification meeting will be held, which will be addressed by General Farnsworth, Governor Blair, and others.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—A thinly attended State Labor Reform Convention was held, to-day, at South Framingham. It was presided over by Mr. H. B. McLaughlin. Resolutions were adopted, but no nominations were made.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—Hon. Thomas Stuver, last year Democratic candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, made an address, this evening, at the Grant and Wilson meeting at Woonsocket.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 21.—Hon. Judge Frazer, of Warsaw, addressed the Republicans of this place this evening.

Matilda Fletcher, known as the "Pink of the Platform," arrived here this evening from Chicago.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 21.—To-night J. A. Bridgeland replied, in a very able manner, to Mr. Bickel's speech for Greeley a few nights since. About 700 people were present.

Personal.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 21.—Hon. A. S. Porter, ex United States Senator, was prostrated this forenoon by an attack of apoplexy, and is not expected to recover.

FOREIGN.

The Rioting at Belfast, Ireland.

Destruction of School Houses by the Rioters.

The Civil Authorities Powerless—The City Turned Over to the Military Authorities.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A despatch from Belfast last evening says that the city was quieter, though the rioting had not ended. The prisoners captured by the civil and military authorities were conveyed to jail, under a strong escort of troops. No demonstrations were made toward a rescue. The municipal buildings were strongly guarded and the streets patrolled by cavalry.

A despatch from Lurgan says that the disorders there were suppressed and the town is quiet.

A despatch from Belfast this morning says that, during the rioting yesterday, a policeman named Moore was shot and killed. A number of other casualties are reported. The mob, when not engaged in wrecking houses, assaulted individuals and shamefully treated them, including Benger, the editor of the *Northern Star*, a Catholic journal. All the schools and most of the mills are closed. Nine Magistrates are now on duty. Although the streets were patrolled last evening by the military, a crowd collected, and the excitement and rioting continued. Thirty rioters were arrested yesterday and lodged in prison. At midnight the city was comparatively quiet, though occasional shots were heard. It is reported that several personal encounters between the rioters and special constables occurred.

BELFAST, Aug. 21—p. m.—The hopes of a restoration of quiet which were excited yesterday by a rather more peaceful state of affairs, have not been realized. The condition as shown by reports received that matters were worse than ever last night. The authorities are powerless against the depredations, although supported by an armed force of fully 5,000 men. The school-houses have been destroyed, and it is with the utmost difficulty that some churches are prevented from sharing their fate. Grave mismanagement on the part of the authorities is suspected, and this general dissatisfaction is so great that respectable citizens intend to form Vigilance Committees for the arrest and punishment of the offenders.

LONDON, Aug 21.—The London journals heartily approve the verdict of the Court of Impeachment in the case of Judge Barnard.

The race for the Albert cup was sailed yesterday by vessels belonging to the Royal Albert Yacht Club, and was won by Fiona. The Iona was second.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 21.—A long summary of the arguments of Messrs. Waite, Evarts, and Cushing before the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal is published in the Swiss *Times*. The counsel impugn the conduct of the British Government in relation to the Confederate cruisers, not only for allowing them to escape, but because they were not subsequently seized, and were permitted to coal in British colonial ports.

The Board of Arbitration met to-day at noon, and at 3:45 p. m. adjourned until Friday. No information has yet been given to the public.

Germany.

Special Despatch to the New York World.

LONDON, Aug 21.—The Emperors of Germany and Austria, unaccompanied by their Ministers, will meet at Ischl on the 28th of August, and remain there four days.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The London *Spectator* says of the coming meeting of the Emperors of Prussia, Austria and Russia, in Berlin: "The three gentlemen who meet in Berlin can, if they please, agree to guarantee each other's territories. Such an agreement would render it almost impossible for France to attack Germany with any hope of success, for she wants Alsace and Lorraine back. She would have to fight Germany, then Austria, then Russia, and then, after all, get nothing, and she will almost be forced to strive for an alliance with England and Italy. It would set Russia free to pursue her schemes in Asia, some of which may yet be of the first consequence to Great Britain. It would relieve Austria of her fear of seeing her German subjects join their kinsmen, to the ruin of her power in the valley of the Danube, and it would leave Germany free to conduct, to the bitter end, her warfare with the Pope."

France.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A telegram from Trouville says the Garde Republicaine Band, which has just returned from America, is to play before President Thiers to-day.

Egypt.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Correspondence from Alexandria, Egypt, says the investigation into the recent shooting affair there has been concluded, but no verdict has been rendered on account of the absence of Consul-General Butler. The evidence taken by the Commission bears strongly against Butler.

Canada.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—It having come to the knowledge of the Government that certain persons in the Dominion are organizing a warlike expedition in aid of the rebellion in the Island of Cuba, a proclamation has been issued by the Governor-General warning all parties of the consequences of infringing on international obligations of neutrality.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BEER BREWERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—As intimated in these despatches last night, the Internal Revenue Bureau has made its expected raid on the brewery interests, and orders were issued to-day directing gaugers to regauge and remark all casks used for the sale of beer, and where they contain more than their pretended capacity to stamp them to the above size or turn them over to the brewers, to be cut down.

WHISKEY FROM CANTELOPES.

An application at the Internal Revenue Bureau to distil whiskey from cantelopes under the exemption allowed fruit distillers, was refused to-day on the ground that the law recognizes those only as fruit distillers who distill from apples, peaches, and grapes.

THE NEW POSTAL CARD

just adopted by the Post Office Department will be of a light amber color, five inches by three and one-eighth, in size, and weigh about one and a fourth drachms. On one side will be a vignette head of the Goddess of Liberty, with the legend "United States Postal Card." This side also contains the directions: "Write the superscription on this side, and the communication on the other," and is ruled for the name, State, county, Post Office, and number and street.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury is settling up and issuing orders for the payment of claims assigned to that Bureau, by the Southern Claims Commission, as speedily as possible.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Second National Bank of Washington, D. C., with a capital of $100,000, will commence business in ten days or two weeks. The collateral bonds have already been deposited in the Treasury. Mr. John C. McKelden has been chosen President, and Mr. F. H. Gassaway, of the Treasury, Assistant Cashier. Those most prominent among the stockholders are Leroy R. Tuttle, Assistant United States Treasurer; Wm. A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Thos. L. Tullock, Collector of Internal Revenue; General Geo. W. Ballock, of the Freedman's Bureau; General O. Evans, and Lewis Clephane, ex-Collector.

[To the Associated Press.]

INTEREST DUE.

WASHINGTON, Aug 21.—The Treasury Department will, on the 26th of the present month, commence the payment of interest without rebate on the ten-forty bonds due Sept. 1.

THE BREWERS NOTIFIED.

An order was issued from the Internal Revenue office to-day directing gaugers to gauge all packages used for the sale of fermented liquors. If they find the packages too large they either will be branded a size larger, or turned over to the brewer to be cut down.

KENTUCKY WAR CLAIM.

A Treasury warrant for $525,258 in settlement of the Kentucky war claims, was transmitted, to-day, to the Governor of that State.

KENTUCKY.

Excessive Heat—The Great Peace Re-union.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 21.—The past few days has been excessively hot. There has been one case of fatal sunstroke to-day, also a number not fatal. The stock of the vehicles and street cars are suffering. Several have died in the streets.

The committees for the Grand Peace Re-union on the 11th and 12th of September are progressing favorably. Fifty thousand dollars has to be raised here for that purpose, and a large number of sheep, hogs, cattle, etc., with vast quantities of other provisions, are being prepared by the people of the interior as contributions to the barbecue, an occasion which is expected to be the grandest barbecue ever given on the continent. The fine grounds of the Grand Central Exposition have been selected for the meeting.

IOWA.

Meeting of the American Association of Science at Dubuque.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 21.—The meeting of the American Association of Science was formally opened this morning in the Congregational Church. The retiring President of the Association, Dr. Gray, made a few remarks, and the opening prayer was made by Rev. Young. The general session divided into Sections A and B and retired to their respective places. Section A was devoted to mathematics, chemistry, and astrology. Section B devoted itself to natural history, geology and zoology. There are about 160 members present this afternoon. Some twenty papers have been handed in, and the meeting promises to be very successful. Hon. W. B. Allison will deliver the reception address to the Association this evening and Asa Gray will address the meeting in behalf of the Association. Among the notable arrivals are Dr Gray, J. C. Smith, Swallow, Morse, Orton, Putnam, Perry, Foster, Worthen and numerous others. Numerous papers will be read before the Association to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

The Woodhull to Engage in a Libel Suit.

An American Kills an Italian Count in a Duel.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A DEFAULTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—About two weeks ago, Geo. Kingsland, son of the County Treasurer, Kingsland, of Hudson County, and Paying Teller of the Hudson County National Bank, of Jersey City, left home for Europe under pretence of recruiting his health. Shortly after his departure his successor found that young Kingsland was a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. This fact was communicated to his father, who is also one of the officers of the bank. On investigation it was found that young Kingsland, although a married man, had been keeping a woman of easy virtue in New York. The Kingslands are a family of high standing in social circles. Young Kingsland on the 1st of April last was made Trustee of St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Jersey City.

MR. GREELEY'S POPULARITY.

This afternoon, Weston, the pedestrian, called on Mr. Greeley to pay his respects. Mr. Greeley was just starting from the *Tribune* office, intending to cross the Roosevelt Street Ferry on his way to Fire Island. Grasping Weston by one arm, he started down Spruce street. When people espied Greeley they made a rush, but Greeley and Weston walked with equal nimbleness to escape the crush. At the foot of Roosevelt street the crowd had increased to such magnitude that Weston was obliged to enlist the aid of two policemen to clear the way for a passage to the ferry gates. As Mr. Greeley entered, the assemblage gave three hearty cheers for Horace Greeley, the next President.

A LIBEL SUIT THREATENED.

Tennie Claflin and Victoria Woodhull announce that they will sue the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* for libel for allowing a correspondent to say that they had attempted to blackmail Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Elizabeth S. Phelps, and others. They also propose to sue these ladies for making the charge originally. Tennie Claflin's hobbies at present are her skeleton negro regiment and her embryo Woman's Club House.

A FATAL DUEL.

A duel, with fatal results, was fought at Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 1, between an American, named Frederick Brewster, and Italian Count Benedetto Selia. Brewster occupied a position in the English bank of Lloyd & Co., at Leghorn, and has corresponded with various American journals. Brewster and Count Selia had been friends, but quarrelled in a restaurant at Leghorn. Count Selia impugned the purity of American institutions, a quarrel ensued, and finally Brewster struck the Count in the face. A duel, with pistols, followed within a week, and the Count fell at the first fire, the bullet piercing the jugular under the left ear. Brewster was unhurt, and has fled from Leghorn.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, the market was dull, except in Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Wabash, and Western Union. Erie advanced from 48¾ to 49½, on a rise in London to 40. Western Union sold at 72½@72⅞. Messrs. Homan and McHenry have arrived at London, and probably their presence has something to do with the advance. Lake Shore advanced from 89½ to 89¾; Wabash advanced from 74 to 75¼, and Panama from 125 to 127¼. The balance of the list fluctuated only ¼ to ½ per cent. The market closed steady.

MONEY

steady at 4@5 per cent on call, with exceptions at 3½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull, and the actual business is at 108¾ for prime bankers' 60 days' sterling, and 109¾ for sight.

GOLD

ranged from 114¼ to 113⅞, with latest transactions at 114@114¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull and lower. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101⅛@101¼; Union Pacific firsts, 88¾@88⅞; land grants, 80¾@81; incomes, 86¾@86⅞.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour dull and most grades irregular. Large arrivals and a further decline in wheat unsettles values. New more active, and choice Michigan and Indiana salable, and gives good satisfaction. Good superfine firmer. Ordinary, plenty and unsalable. At the close the market was irregular and lower for low grades of spring and winter, and new of all grades. Choice old family firm. There was increased heaviness in the market for wheat. Shippers hold off. At the opening, $1.47 was bid for No. 2 Chicago afloat. Winter, inactive and nominal. The market closed lower and unsettled, with sellers of spring at a concession. Winter pressed on the market and lower.

PROVISIONS.

Pork dull and heavy, the demand being chiefly for local trade. For future delivery, the demand is limited. Sales of 250 brls, seller October, at $14.12½; 250 brls, seller August, and 500 brls, seller September, at $14.00, and 500 brls, buyer September, at $14.25. Cut meats heavy. Bacon better. Lard firm, and fairly active.

[To the Associated Press.]

A DEFALCATION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—George Kingsland, bookkeeper of the Hudson County National Bank, at Jersey City, has decamped to Europe, being a defaulter for $20,000. Wine and women are the alleged causes of his weakness.

DR. HOUARD.

Dr. Houard, who has returned from Spanish imprisonment, attributes his release to the efforts of the American press, to which he returns his warmest thanks. He thinks that Secretary Fish might have acted more promptly, and that the Government, with all the proofs before it that he was an American citizen, might have abbreviated, or at least alleviated, his sufferings. Houard will go to Washington in a day or two, and present his claim, which is for a pretty round sum, including the loss of his medical business at Cienfuegos and his property, the latter valued at $30,000. He will not return to Cuba. Houard says he was loaded with chains on the transport ship, and lodged in the hold, and when he wanted water he had to go on deck, dragging his chains behind him. These exertions and bad food gave him the dysentery. The commandant of the prison at Cadiz was a brute and a thief. Some prisoners there actually died from eating the food. Houard had to procure food outside for which the commandant charged double. No other prisoners were allowed to converse with Houard, and no letters or papers were allowed to reach him, while the filth and vermin were terrible. Again, he was sick, but the commandant refused to allow his removal to a hospital, which was only secured by the efforts of American Consul Duffy.

FAT BOILERS INDICTED.

Five owners of fat boiling establishments have been indicted, and more are to be.

YELLOW FEVER.

No new cases of yellow fever are reported down the Bay. Two more of the Numancia's men have returned to duty.

MARIO.

It is stated that Mario is about to make a short professional visit to the United States.

MARK TWAIN.

Mark Twain sailed in the Scotia for Europe.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New York have rejected the constitutional amendment for the admission of members who have been expelled more than ten years to beneficial membership.

SALE OF A THEATRE.

The Stadt Theatre has been sold at auction to William Martin, for $122,000.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.

The steamer Scotia took out $117,480 in specie.

COMMITTED.

Under a verdict of the Coroner's jury, Mark Flanagan has been committed to await trial for the murder of his wife.

Samuel Windley, brother of Mrs. Fanny Hyde, for the murder of George Watson, has been admitted to bail in $2,500.

TROUBLE WITH THE LONGSHOREMEN.

The protection of the police was asked for to-day by the several Brooklyn companies who recently resisted the demands of the Longshoremen. At 6 o'clock this evening a crowd of Longshoremen got on the dock of the elevator Manhattan, at the Wall street ferry, and as the non-society men were leaving by the ferry for New York, sought to cross over with them, but were dispersed by a vigorous clubbing from the police. A woman was seriously injured by a club which flew out of a policeman's hand in the melee.

A Plucky Preacher.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 21.—A despatch to the *Gazette* from New Richmond, O., says, that on Tuesday the Rev. Mr. Herd, a Baptist preacher, made a remark to Charles Dawson, of that place about his fine clothes, when the latter retorted offensively, whereupon the minister slapped him. Dawson drew a knife and stabbed Herd in the arm. The latter took the knife away and knocked Dawson down. Herd got his wounds dressed, returned, and gave Dawson a tongue lashing, but Dawson did not answer.

OHIO.

A Peacemaker Killed.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21.—John Buckley, aged 25 years, an iron moulder, whose relations live in Louisville, Ky., came here about four weeks ago and on Sunday night, while acting as a mediator in a street fight, he was struck in the head by a stone, from the effect of which wound he died this morning. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the persons.

Attempted Outrage of a Young Woman.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CABLE, O., Aug. 21.—A disgraceful occurrence has just come to light near Middleton. An old man, who, being possessed of a considerable amount of property, has enjoyed a high standing in this county, has been guilty of attempting a rape upon a young woman near his own home. Fortunately her brother was working near, and heard her screams, which brought him to her rescue. On his appearance the old man fled to the woods.

Suicide—County Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 21.—A man, named Dan Schaffer, living near this city, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself to a tree in his yard. He was about 65 years old. Trouble in his family and dissipation was the cause.

The Liberal Democrats hold their County Convention here on Saturday.

Thrown from a Train.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

XENIA, O., Aug. 21.—A colored man named Davis, was brought to Xenia, this morning, who had been thrown off the night freight train by two drunken white men, six miles below Xenia. His leg was so badly mashed that amputation was necessary. Officers are on the track of the offenders.

The Hon. Samuel Shellabarger addresses the Grant Club here, Friday night.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—7 p. m.—Clear weather will generally continue on Thursday over the Southern States east of the Mississippi. Southerly winds and partly cloudy weather for the New England States. Southerly to southwesterly winds for the Middle States, increasing to fresh and brisk, with cloudy weather and areas of rain from Northern Ohio to the northern portion of New England. Partly cloudy weather for the Ohio Valley. Northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather extend eastward to Lake Michigan and Northern Illinois and Missouri by Thursday morning, and over Lower Michigan by evening.

MARRIED.

McNULTY—KENNEDY—On Wednesday, Aug. 21 at St Patrick's Church, by the Rev Father Conway, Martin A. McNulty, of Chicago, and Miss M. Alice Kennedy, of St Charles. No cards.

DIED.

BURLEY—On Aug 20, W. D. Hurley.

Funeral from corner of Halsted and Sophia streets 9 o'clock Thursday morning. Friends of the family are invited to meet at 87 East Randolph street at 8 o'clock Thursday morning.

PARLMY—Of consumption, John Parlmy, aged 45 years.

Funeral at 10 o'clock Friday from his late residence, southwest corner Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street. Friends invited.

☞ New York papers please copy.

THURSTON—At Newton Lower Falls, Mass., on the 15th inst., William P. Thurston, of this city, aged 44 years.

GETZLER—In this city, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 21, William Godfrey, infant son of William H. and Mary Getzler, aged 6 months.

SHANLEY—In Chicago, Aug. 21, at 5 o'clock p. m., Luke Patrick, son of Terance Shanley, aged 3 years. The funeral will take place at No. 9 South Desplaines street at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge Perfection, A. and A. Rite Masons, this, Thursday evening at Home Lodge Hall, corner Twenty-third-st. and Prairie-av., for work.

J. E. SLICHTER, Grand Secretary.

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FURNITURE,
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

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Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.
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CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 37.

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IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, Gold, - - - $8,000,000
ASSETS, - - - - $10,250,000
This Company's business is exclusively Fire Insurance.
DAVIS & REQUA, Agents,
164 LASALLE-ST.

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RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION!
Organized Under the Laws of the State of Illinois.
President—Thomas Hoyne.
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Directors—J. M. Walker; J. Young Scammon; Henry Greenebaum; John C. Dore; James R. Tyler.
Authorized capital, $2,000,000.
Temporary office: Branch Office of the German National Bank, 274 Wabash-av.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Association will be received at the office of the Association.
LUCIEN B. COLBY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
328 WABASH-AV.,
Dealer in Gold, Government Bonds, and Local Securities. Will remove to corner Clark and Madison-sts. about Sept. 1.

$500,000.00 to Loan,
In large or small sums, on Real Estate, in city. Loans from $2,000 to $10,000 preferred.
HERBERT & QUICK,
61 Central Union Block.

Republic Ins. Certificates.
Will buy the August or December Certificates, at full market price.
R. D. STILES,
42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

$225,000 TO LOAN,
In large sums, on first class improved or to be improved business property. Apply at the office of
HUGH A. WHITE,
124 South Canal-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
In the beautiful and thriving town of Iowa Falls, Iowa. Will sell stock and fixtures, with or without building. Rent cheap; corner lot; central. A good chance for a young man. Good reasons will be given for selling. Inquire of JAS. RIGG, Box 214, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED, REAL ESTATE.
About 200 feet front, adjoining Northwestern R. R. track, and just outside of fire limits. Call to-day.
H. W. FOWLER,
17 South Canal-st.

REMOVAL.

KEITH BROTHERS
HAVE REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
250 & 252 Madison-st.
Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

REMOVAL.
Cahn, Wampold & Co.
(Late 164 Michigan-av.)
Have removed to their former location and spacious warerooms,
60 & 62 Wabash-av.,
And offer to the trade their immense stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING & WOOLLENS
At Lowest Market Prices.

REMOVAL.
Gimbel, Lindauer & Florsheim
Have removed to their new and spacious warerooms,
Nos. 102 & 104 Wabash-av.,
Where they offer to the trade the largest assortment of
HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c., &c.,
In the latest fall styles, at lowest manufacturer's prices.

REMOVAL.
I beg leave to inform my customers and friends that I have removed to my New Store, in McVicker's Theatre Building.
R. J. WALSHE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.

TO RENT.

TO LAKE FRONTERS
AND OTHERS,
Looking for Stores and Offices, will find a large list at the General Renting Agency of
DREW & NEWBURY,
Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

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WM. J. POPE, S. L. DAVIS
POPE & DAVIS,
216 Washington-st., Chicago.
Grain, Flour, and Seeds on Commission.
We make Cash Advances on Consignments.
Shipments and Correspondence invited.

JAMES J. WALWORTH,
(Successor to Walworth, Fuse & Co.), manufacturer and dealer in
Wrought Iron Steam & Gas Pipe, and Fittings,
225 Lake-st., Chicago.
☞ After Sept 1, 243 and 245 Lake-st.

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Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad and Office Outfits a specialty.
68 Canal-st. and 509 Wabash-av.

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First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
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Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.
FOR SALE BY
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co.,
157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO,
Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Monitor Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas Light Self-Feed Parlor Stove, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the Lakes and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves.
Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

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2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
In large quantities, and thoroughly seasoned.
SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
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Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.
F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

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STORER'S
UNION SAFETY
HAND & STEAM ELEVATOR,
For Stores, Warehouses, Factories, &c., combining speed, power, convenience, and absolute safety against accidents, and acknowledged to be superior to any in use. This Hoisting Machine is selling rapidly, and gives universal satisfaction. Every Machine Warranted.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
122 to 128 Michigan-st.
OSGOOD & STORER.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS,
COFFEES AND SPICES,
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
HONG KONG TEA CO.,
14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LITTLE RUSSIA.

he Provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, and Kiew.

How the Poles Are Treated by the Russian Government.

Corruption of the Public Officials—Agriculture and Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.
GITOMIR, Russia, July 1.

This is the capital of the Province of Volhynia, one of the three Provinces which, during the last century, were wrested by Russia from Poland. The Poles claim that it had always belonged to Poland, while the Russians assert that the religion and language of the Ruthenes, the common people of these Provinces, attest that they were part of ancient Russia. The Ruthenes in these Provinces belong to the Orthodox, or Greek Non United, while their kinsmen in Gallicia belong to the Greek United Church.

THE SITUATION OF THIS CITY

is one of the most picturesque I ever saw. It is built on a high bluff overlooking the confluence of the rivers Tetierief and Kamaiska. On approaching it from Syngury, the impression on its appearance, with its many three-domed Greek churches, makes, at first sight on the traveller, is very favorable; but, on entering its dirty and poorly-paved, and mostly unpaved streets, the charm at once vanishes. The Government of Volyhnia has its seat here. The city can boast, however, of but half-a-dozen respectable-looking buildings; the rest are miserable hovels, each one of which contains within its yards sufficient seeds of cholera to spread the plague all over the country. It has about 3,000 inhabitants, who are mostly traders. As in most of the Russian cities, the Jews hold most of the trade in their hands. There are whole streets lined on each side with little 6 by 6 shops. Each article of commerce has its separate ward, so that all the ironmongers are in one row, all the meat-shops in another, and so on. Passing by one of these latter, I asked my Russian friend, who was escorting me all over the city, to show me

A BUTCHER'S SHOP,

where the better classes of people make their purchases, for I could not imagine that other than the poorest would buy their meat in a little place not bigger than a good-sized dry goods box, and which was dirty beyond description. I was told, however, that this very shop was the best in the city. Pretty soon the butcheress, a very stalwart Russian woman, drew the cover from a carcass that reminded me of the dead cow that I found lying during the siege of Paris near Champigny, and from which we satisfied our hunger; and, placing it on a block that was black with dirt and dead flies, cut therefrom sundry steaks and soup bones for her customers. I am not quite sure but that I ate afterwards myself from that identical cow or ox, whatever it may have been. The meat is cheaper here than in the United States, but it is very poor. All animals in Little Russia are of a diminutive size; the horses of the peasantry are the poorest I ever saw. These half civilized, or rather semi-barbarous, peasants are

VERY CRUEL

toward their domestic animals. One need not be a philanthropist, like Bergh, to be shocked at the sight of the cruelty practised on the poor horses hereabouts. They are naturally small and weak, but are even more reduced by starvation. The peasant's horse never receives any oats or any grain whatever. He is driven all day, on a handful of hay, at the top of his speed. The Russian never allows his horses to go at a moderate pace. They must always run, and, in order to make them, he never ceases whipping them from the time he starts until he reaches the place of his destination.

But, before leaving Gitomir, I must not omit to tell you that it is the birth-place of

BEREZOWSKY,

the Pole, who, in Paris, attempted the life of Alexander. To commemorate the miraculous escape of the Emperor from the hands of the assassin, the authorities of Gitomir had a little, but quite costly, chapel built in the centre of the Public Square.

There is no doubt that, in case of a war between Russia and some foreign power, the discontent that prevails in Volhynia, as well as in the Provinces of Podolia and Kiew, would culminate

IN AN OPEN REVOLT.

Wherever I went I heard nothing but doleful tales of oppression. Since the outbreak of 1863, these provinces, as well as Russian Poland, are governed with an iron rod. None of the civil rights and privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Great Russian provinces are accorded to the people of these three provinces. In Great Russia, old cities and towns elect their own municipal officers, but here they are appointed by the General Government of the provinces. Only the City of Kiew is an exception to this general rule. In Great Russia, trial by jury, for all except political crimes, has been introduced; but here, the Judges, appointees of the Governor General, mete out justice. It is very difficult for a stranger to arrive at the true state of political matters in these once-Polish provinces. If you meet a Pole, and nearly all the educated men you meet with here are Poles,—only Government officers and a few recent comers, who received confiscated lands at the hands of the Government, are Russians,—he will tell you that, although in the country of their fathers, the Poles

ARE TREATED AS ALIENS.

No Pole is permitted to buy any land in the Provinces of Podolia, Volhynia, and Kiew, so that the 500,000 Polish land-proprietors, that constitute the great majority of those that own lands in the three provinces, are forbidden to add one inch of ground to their possessions. On the contrary, the Government furthers the immigration and settlement of Russian land proprietors, and, either by confiscation or some other means, helps the new intruders to the possession of estates.

On my way to Berdischeff, I made the acquaintance of a Polish nobleman, Count G., a near relative to the celebrated Polish Prince who has lately allied himself by marriage to the Orleans family. He gave me his own personal experience as an illustration of

THE GOVERNMENT PERSECUTIONS

practised upon the Polish land-owners. For no other reason than that he was a relative of a leader of the Polish Revolution, he was seized on his father's estates, at the age of 16, then taken to St. Petersburg, and placed in a military school, and put through the process of being Russianized; but he was too old to forget his country's woes, and as soon as he obtained an officer's rank, he resigned and left the service. A Pole cannot obtain a high rank in the army. He is also entirely debarred from holding any civil public office. The use of the Polish language is entirely prohibited. Not only can the Polish not be used in public matters, but the Polish land-proprietor who may have a Russian servant or overseer is required to address the latter in Russian. No Polish schools, no Polish theatres, and no Polish literature are tolerated; and only 20 per cent of the scholars in any university or school of the Russian Empire are permitted to be Poles. Since the insurrection of 1863, that lasted but three days, the policy of the Russian Government is to entirely Russianize these provinces, as well as the Polish Kingdom, by the oppressive means at its command. The result is a sullen disposition on the part of the Polish inhabitants towards all new Russian intruders, and a passive resistance to the Government. The Pole and Russian

LIVE LIKE CAT AND DOG.

They never meet in society. The Polish women persistently and religiously abstain from learning the Russian language, and, rather than to send their children to a Russian school, they either educate them at home, or else send them to a foreign institute. This is the Polish version of the state of things in these three most fertile provinces of the Russian Empire.

THE RUSSIAN, PER CONTRA,

says that these provinces had once belonged to Russia, and that, during the last century, he had only reconquered from Poland what was her own. That out of the 6,000,000 people that inhabit these provinces, only about 600,000 are Poles, the rest being Ruthenes,—both by their language and religion more closely allied to the Russians than to the Poles. That, during the insurrection of 1863, only the Polish land-owners, aided and abetted by the small nobility, was concerned. That the people—that is, the Ruthenes—not only were opposed to the insurrection, but that the Russian Government troops had to protect the insurrectionists from being massacred by their own countrymen, the peasant Ruthenes. My own personal observations corroborate this last statement; for the Ruthene peasant is the most brutal and treacherous in the world; and he seems, tiger-like, to lie in wait for the opportunity when he can jump upon his hated Polish neighbor and land-owner, and wrest from him the rest of the land which the Government had left him after the abolition of serfdom. The Government, in abolishing serfdom,

TOOK FROM EVERY LAND PROPRIETOR

about 50 per cent of his land, which was divided among his former serfs. The Government engaged to pay for this land in thirty years. Ten years have elapsed, but some of the land-proprietors have received nothing as yet, while others have got only half of what they should have received, notwithstanding the Government collects this money in the shape of taxes from the peasantry.

There are so many hooks and crooks within the wheels of the Russian Government that it is about as difficult to know where the money gets stuck, as it was, before the cleaning-out process, to detect a Tammany thief. If Russians should ever become republicanized, they would not have to learn the science of official corruption. In this respect, they are, I believe,

AHEAD OF OUR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Little straws tell how the wind blows, and I am enabled to give you a little straw:

In my travels through Russia I found that the Postmaster of each city or town makes his own tariff for postage, notwithstanding that there is a fixed tariff for the carrying of letters, published by the Government. But your Russian Postmaster, with his quick perceptive eye, sees that you are a foreigner, and when you hand him a letter for the United States, he demands of you 35 kopeks instead of 25, which is the legal rate. If you object, he very rudely assails you with "He ought to know better than you;" but, by holding your ground, he will generally recede from his assumed position, and be satisfied with the legal rate. Should you, on the other hand, be ignorant of the legal rate, or, if not, be intimidated by his savage-looking countenance, and pay him what he demands, then he pockets the 10 kopeks, as only 25 go to the Government.

From time immemorial, the Russian officials have been

FAMOUS FOR THEIR CORRUPTION;

and so have the people become accustomed themselves to the sharp practices of officers in all walks of military and civil life, that nothing astonishes them any longer. The Russian recounts to you with the greatest zest imaginable, how, while Catharine was inspecting the South of Russia, her Prime Minister and lover, Prince Potemkin, had sham villages constructed and painted decorations of fine gardens and villas erected on the route, so that her Majesty's heart was quite rejoiced at the sight of so much prosperity in her far off Southern dominions. That swindle, however, great as it was, dwindles into insignificance compared with the imposition more recently practised

UPON THE CZAR ALEXANDER,

while yet Crown Prince. There was a certain fortress placed on the military map of the Caucasus. The Crown Prince, on visiting this latter county, expressed to Prince Woronzoff, the Commanding General, his desire to visit said fortress. The General himself, who had never seen the fortress, addressed himself to the Chief Engineer, who informed him that the fortress existed only on the map. How to dissuade the Crown Prince from his notion to visit the mythical fort was not an easy task. The General resorted first to the strategy of frightening back the Crown Prince by the story of the fort being in the centre of a very dangerous band of marauding Circassians; but, when this did not have the desired effect, he at last improvised a sham attack by a division of his Russian soldiers turned into Circassians, and stationed on the imaginary route to the fort. The sham fight lasted for an hour or so, at the end of which the Prince was congratulated by the Commanding General for his great bravery in the terrible fight. There were a great many sham deaths on both the Russian and Circassian side, and many were the decorations which the Emperor, Nicholaus, father of the Imperial Prince, distributed, at the latter's recommendation, among officers and soldiers who took part in this expedition. Only some years afterwards was the deception exposed through an officer who had fallen out with General Woronzoff. The millions that had been drawn from the Imperial Treasury for the erection of a fortress in the conquered country went into the pockets of the Topographical Chief Engineer and his assistants. I have the above from a Russian and not Polish source, and from a gentleman who was himself an officer in the army. Of course it has never been published, for the vigilant eye of the Censor would never have permitted it.

I am very careful in not giving credence to the hundreds of all kinds of stories told me by the Polish inhabitants. The Pole, as you know, loves to play the role of a martyr; and I believe that, were his country to become as free as Switzerland, he would love to dwell on some imaginary wrong of which he was the chosen victim. The Poles of these provinces are, as a class, very hospitable; but the continued oppression on the part of the Russian Government has made them

FAWNING SYCOPHANTS AND HYPOCRITICAL.

If they meet a Russian, they show an excessive politeness and express the greatest affection toward him, when, in reality, they hate him. No people in the world do as much kissing as the Poles. Men meeting each other in the street embrace and kiss each other as affectionately as a couple of young school-girls would. The servility of their character is next illustrated in their common salutation, which is, "Padam donuk" (I fall to your feet). I have actually seen men falling on their knees and kissing the feet of their superior. In Poland, the common people salute their superiors by pulling off their cap and touching the ground with it.

The three Provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, and Kiew constitute one of the most, by Nature,

FAVORED AGRICULTURAL COUNTRIES

in the world. A liberal Government, and a more civilized and industrious people than its present inhabitants, would soon make it the richest and most prosperous possession of Russia. Nowhere, except in some States of our Union, can you find such a rich, tillable soil as here. In spite of poor cultivation, such as no manuring, bad plowing, sluggish and always out-of-time field-work, the grain raised is immense. The yield per acre is, of course, not so great as in the States, owing to the above-stated cause; but the fields are vast, hence the production of so large quantities of grain. The area of the three provinces is 144 399 square versts, or about 750,000 square miles. The largest of the three provinces is Volhynia, where the land is more rolling. Its southern portion is hugged by the Carpathians. The product of the Volhynia is mostly rye; but very little wheat is raised. On the other hand, more wheat than rye is being raised in Podolia, and Kiew. Indian corn is successfully planted only in Southern Podolia. In Kiew, over 500 sugar-refineries work up the yield of immense fields of sugar-beets. The great market for sugar, in Russia, is located in the City of Kiew (it is spelled Kiew, but pronounced Kieff). Of other cereals, after rye and wheat, oats take the next rank in the products of the three provinces. Then come barley, reps, flax, and buckwheat. This latter is eaten here, not in pancakes, as with us, but as a grits, like cracked wheat. Potatoes and peas are also raised to a great extent. In all three provinces, there are plenty of woods; but most of the forests are in the northern part of Volhynia, where there are trees large enough to furnish masts for Government ships. The masts for the Emperor's pleasure-yacht were taken from these forests. In minerals, Volhynia is rich, especially in iron, and there are a great many foundries, where good castings may be had at 5 to 6 cents per pound.

I came near omitting to speak of the

MANY KINDS OF FRUIT

which the three provinces produce. Apples, pears, cherries, plums and prunes are raised in large quantities; but this year the crop has entirely failed, owing to some insect which, like our curculio, killed the buds. Peaches and grapes can be found only in the southern portion of Podolia. Two of the largest rivers of Russia, the Dnieper and Dniester, flow through the largest portions of the three provinces. The former is navigable for good-sized steamers, the latter only for flat-boats and rafts.

As regards

CULTURE AND EDUCATION,

these provinces are probably more backward than any in European Russia. In all three provinces, that contain a population of about 6,000,000, there are but 475 schools, attended by 10,337 scholars; so that one out of 600 of its inhabitants see the inside of the schoolhouse. This is, however, not any worse than the show of figures for the whole Empire, which has a population of 75,000,000, and can boast of but 17,678 schools, with an attendance of 598,121 scholars. Who can tell the decades that must pass on yet before Russia, with its 75,000,000 of people, will be justified in ranking itself as one of the most enlightened nations of Europe! GYULA.

Death of Rev. Henry Fowler.

[From the Auburn (N. Y.) Journal.]

The Rev. Henry Fowler, the tidings of whose sudden death have greatly shocked and grieved our entire community, was born at Stockbridge, Mass., Oct. 17, 1824. He graduated at Williams College, in the class of 1847, and immediately devoted himself to literature as a profession. He was for a time editor of *Holden's Magazine*, in New York City, and afterward of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. During the same time he wrote much for other papers, both secular and religious, and published his "*American Pulpit*," an admirable collection of biographical and critical notices of leading representative preachers of the United States. Some time about 1854 he was appointed to the Professorship of Political Economy and Belle Lettres, in the University of Rochester which he filled about four years. While at Rochester he devoted much time to the systematic study of Theology, with a view of fitting himself for the work of the ministry, to which he felt himself strongly called, and was licensed to preach, while connected with the University. His first pastoral charge was that of the Second Presbyterian Church at Auburn, over which he was installed in 1858.

Upon the breaking out of the war he volunteered as chaplain of the Nineteenth New York Volunteers, the first regiment enlisted in Auburn, and accompanied it to the seat of war. His health not proving sufficient for that service he returned to Auburn in 1862, and thenceforth devoted his life to the work of organizing and building up the Central Presbyterian Church of this city. His zeal, devotion and energy, knew no bounds. They constantly exceeded the limits of his physical strength. He wore himself out in the work of his Master. His life was singularly pure, gentle, and beneficent; his Christian faith strong, even to enthusiasm; his love for his fellow-men knew no limits of condition, sect or creed. He abounded in sympathy for all the poor, the oppressed, the afflicted, a sympathy which constantly took form in unsparing devotion of time, talents, and substance to their good. In his church, and in the daily rounds of his pastoral labor, "the poor had the Gospel preached unto them" and its holiest spirit exemplified by his life of active sympathy and self-sacrifice.

A little more than four years ago his physical strength, always inadequate for the work he sought to do, gave way under the burden he had laid upon it, and he was prostrated by severe disease, from the effects of which he seemed never to have fully recovered. He accepted, however, but a brief respite from his arduous labors, which then included the building of a new church edifice, and those labors he continued, in much weakness of body, but in strength of zeal and faith, until about ten months ago, when the disease which had long been sapping his strength, took effect upon the optic nerve and almost deprived him of sight. By this deprivation he was compelled to resign his pastorate, and to abandon in part and as he hoped only for a time, the work of his life. This was his great and crowning trial, but he bore it with a cheerful resignation which surprised all who witnessed it, but which was in him "the fruit of the Spirit."

His loss is irreparable to the people whose only pastor he had been, to the poor of our entire community, and to a wide circle of loving and admiring friends, both here and abroad.

His life was full of faith, love, and good works. His death was peaceful and serene, and his reward is sure.

THE HON. HENRY R. SELDEN.

His Speech at a Liberal Meeting in Rochester, N. Y.

At a Liberal meeting in Rochester, N. Y. on the evening of the 15th inst., there were about 5,000 persons present. The Hon. Henry R. Selden was called upon to preside, and, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: You will please accept my thanks for the honor of being called to preside over your deliberations. The best return which I can make is to occupy as little as possible of your time with any remarks of mine.

You are assembled, as I suppose, to express approbation of the declaration of principles made, and the Presidential ticket nominated, first at Cincinnati and afterwards at Baltimore.

As I participated in the movement which resulted in the Cincinnati Convention, and to some extent in the deliberations of that Convention, it may be expected that I should allude to the reasons which induced me to join in that movement, and to the objects which I hope to see accomplished by it.

One of the causes which exercised great influence in determining my course, was the fierceness with which every man who had formerly acted with the Republican party, was denounced, who presumed to intimate an opinion favorable to the nomination of any candidate to the Presidency other than the present incumbent. Whenever any unlucky wight chanced to assume such a position, every opprobrious epithet which the English language contains, capable of such application, was, as it were, simultaneously showered upon him. I shall not attempt to repeat the epithets; you will find a full catalogue of them in the files of every Administration newspaper. I say this, not on my own account, for both press and people have treated me with great forbearance, and personally I have nothing to complain of.

It seemed, however, from the reading of the Administration papers, for some time, both before and after the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, as though a new unpardonable sin, not alluded to in the Sacred Record, had been, in these latter days, introduced into the world, consisting of opposition to the re-election of President Grant.

These were indications sufficient to teach me, without going to Washington, and without the aid of any investigating committee, that the immense power and patronage of the Federal Government were being made use of to secure the nomination and re election of President Grant. Whether that influence was exerted by the President personally, or by those holding places under him, I did not know, nor did I regard it as at all material to inquire. I felt that this course on the part of the Administration was exerting an improper and dangerous influence upon the political affairs of the country. It created a kind of terrorism, not very unlike in its objects, and, in my judgment, little less dangerous, than that which has been created by the Ku-Klux organizations at the South; not less dangerous, because more insidious, better organized, and operating upon a wider field. The exercise of this power was designed to crush out all independence of political action, and it appeared to be rapidly tending toward that result. I was impressed with the idea that, without reference to the personal merits of candidates, and without much reference to the measures of Government, the welfare of the country required that this system of political terrorism should be arrested.

Viewing the subject as I have shown, it seemed to be a duty on my part to contribute as far as I was able toward the breaking of these chains of party bondage, and toward aiding others to the extent of my humble example, in the assertion of political freedom. Before any ardent supporter of the present Administration denounces this course, let him remember that the Republican party not long since had its birth in just such a protest against the action of then existing political organizations.

I respect political parties, have always acted with them, though never their servile instrument; and I am aware that no great work in affairs of state, when the people rule, can be accomplished without them. But men should be expected to act with them only through conviction, and never through fear; through concurrence in their objects, and not through fear of being complimented by party organs with the name of deserters, traitors, sore-heads, and other like epithets, if they ventured to question the wisdom of party action. I would be glad to see, and I have faith to believe that I shall see the time when the party whip of Morton will have become as useless as the slave whip of Toombs, which he was wont to exercise with such effect over Congress, and that both will be laid upon the same shelf, to be gazed at by the curious in future times as twin relics of departed despotisms.

The one term principle, of which Mr. Greeley has long been the advocate, and which I think should be established, not by constitutional amendment, but by public sentiment, would go far toward removing the evil to which I have alluded. No doubt the President might select his favorite and lend his influence to secure to him the succession, but it would not be possible for any President to concentrate the power of the Government in support of another, as he could in his own support. There would be too many candidates for the position to admit of such concentration.

There are other and more important subjects which fully justified the Cincinnati movement, but they are so well understood that I need no more than allude to them.

To one who regards as I do the maintenance of the appropriate division between the powers of the Federal and State Governments as the most important as it is the most difficult problem of our politics, the tendency toward the absorption by the Federal Government of the powers properly appertaining to the States, could not fail to be alarming. It is difficult to arrive at the truth in regard to the disorders which exist in some of the Southern States, but there is reason to believe that these disorders have been increased rather than diminished by the arbitrary interference of the General Government; or, if it were not so at first, that it is so now. I firmly believe that the reconciliation of the different races, which is indispensible to the termination of those disorders, will be greatly promoted by the change of administration which we seek. Whatever may have been Mr. Greeley's previous opinions, it is obvious that he is now alive to the necessity of doing more by conciliation, and less by power, than has hitherto been done, before peace and prosperity can return to the regions which have been subject to military rule. His high character for integrity, as well as humanity, is a pledge for the sincerity of his statements in this respect.

I have not been very sanguine as to the advantage to be derived from the proposed plans for the reform of the Civil Service; but I would be glad to see an administration in power which, if it assumed to favor those plans, would not do it after the manner of the circumlocution office, by studying how not to do it.

The granting of general amnesty, without restriction, to the Southern people engaged in the late war, which has been obviously in accordance with the dictates of wisdom since the termination of the war, has ceased by the action of Congress since the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, to possess the importance that was then attached to it. Those who were engaged in that movement have the satisfaction of believing that their action hastened, if it did produce, the action of Congress, on that subject. There is still enough left undone in that direction, to constitute a source of irritation with no possible corresponding advantage. Our success in the election, will, I believe, remove this remnant of evil, which will hardly otherwise be removed.

Revenue reform was a leading object with me, and with others engaged in the Cincinnati movement, but it was found that unanimity on that subject could not be secured; and as it belongs essentially to Congress and not to the Executive, it was properly left for action in the Congressional districts. My views differ widely from those of Mr. Greeley on that subject, but that cannot be made a leading question in the present canvass, and I cannot withhold my support from him on that account.

It is vociferously urged by the supporters of General Grant that the success of the Liberal Republican movement, because their candidates have been renominated with great unanimity by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and because that nomination is likely to give the ticket the greater portion of its support, will be the restoration to power of the old Democratic party. Even if this were true, the fact would have no terrors for me, who never differed materially from the Democratic party, excepting upon the subject of slavery, and the questions growing out of slavery, and that subject and those questions being forever settled by the constitutional amendments, there is little now to separate me from them. If the success of the Liberal Republican ticket, aided by Democratic votes, could by any possibility revive those questions, I should be as much opposed to its success as the most ardent supporter of General Grant. The utter impossibility of this is well known to those who assail us on this account, and there is no sincerity in the charge.

The Democrats are also assailed from the same source, and charged with an abandonment of principle, because they support the Liberal Republican ticket. According to these charges, taken together, the ticket is Democratic when supported by Republicans, and Republican when supported by Democrats. This is the logic of our opponents.

The truth of the matter is, that the Democrats assembled at Baltimore, although they had believed the war unnecessary and unjust, accepted manfully and sincerely, as I believe, though perhaps reluctantly, its results as embodied in the Constitution, and joined hands with those from whom they had differed widely in the past, in order to accomplish objects in the future in regard to which the parties did not differ. Admitting their sincerity, their course, instead of constituting matter for reproach, is worthy of all commendation, and presents one of the most cheering signs in favor of the permanency of free governments which modern times have furnished.

The sincerity of the Baltimore Convention, in its acceptance of the Cincinnati platform and ticket, no rational man can doubt. The men who composed that Convention were not fools, and none but fools could fail to know that the successful reopening of the subjects embraced in the late constitutional amendment could no more be accomplished than the current of the Mississippi be turned backwards and made to flow from its mouth to its source.

I have not spoken specially of the candidates, and without trespassing upon your patience, can do little more than allude to them now. That Mr. Greeley is a man of great intellect and great heart need not be stated to any audience in his country. I could add nothing to the knowledge which the world possesses on the subject. His honesty was never questioned even by his bitterest enemies. Compassionate by nature and always the friend of the slave, and from circumstances which I have not time to detail, possessing to a greater extent than any other prominent man with similar sympathies, the confidence of the late slave owners, I believe him as well qualified as any man who could be placed at the head of the Government, to accomplish the most important work which now demands its attention, the restoration of order and prosperity in the Southern States, to be accomplished, I apprehend, rather by the withdrawal of ill directed efforts, than by the exercise of power, and by encouragement rather than repression.

General Grant has rendered to the country great services and is entitled to its gratitude, and I do not intend to do or say anything, if it were possible, to dim the lustre of his fame. But does gratitude require his re-election to the office he now holds? Has he not been well rewarded for his services, great though they were? The nation has for four years bestowed wealth and honors not only upon him, but upon all his relations, lineal and collateral, if not to the third and fourth generation, at least to the second and third. I do not complain of these rewards; on the contrary, assuming them to be worthily bestowed, I rejoice at them, but it does not appear to me that gratitude requires the continuance of the shower for another four years.

A $19,000 ROBBERY.

A Minneapolis Bank the Victim—Bonds Recovered and the Robber Captured.

From the St Paul Pioneer, Aug. 18.

About ten days ago, at noon, while all the employes of one of the Minneapolis banks had gone to dinner, except the cashier, two men entered the bank. They evidently had the soles of their shoes padded, for before the cashier knew of their being present, they were close to his desk. At the time he did not see but one man, but subsequent revelations gave evidence that there were two of them. The one that spoke to the cashier told him that he had $1,300 which he wanted to deposit for two years and desired the cashier to figure up the interest. The cashier commenced figuring and finally told the gentleman how much it would be. He then desired the cashier to figure up how much it would be for one year and a half. This was all to gain time, as the other man who was all this time robbing the safe had not accomplished the operation. The parley continued till the robbery was completed, when the first robber said he would call in again and see about it. The cashier, not suspecting anything, merely said "all right," and the two robbers passed out. Nothing was known of the robbery until some time after, when stray coupons were found upon the floor. This caused an investigation, and the consequent discovery that a robbery had been committed. The bonds taken were $16 000 in St. Paul & Pacific R. R., belonging to H. T. Wells, of Minneapolis, and deposited for safe keeping, $2,000 Carver County bonds, and $1,000 bonds of some other county, making $19,000 in all, besides a large quantity of mutilated scrip.

One of the officers of the bank came immediately down here to consult the officers of the Pacific Road as to the bonds, and, while thus consulting, Mr. Willius, of the banking house of Willius Bro. & Dunbar, of this city, came in, and said that he had received a despatch from a New York bank asking the quotations of certain bonds that had been offered for sale at the New York Bank. Upon comparison it was found that those bonds were the identical ones that had been stolen from the Minneapolis Bank. To make a long story short, despatches were sent back to the New York Bank explaining matters and suggesting delays with the robbers. This was done and policemen were stationed around the New York Bank waiting for the robbers to make their appearance. The result is that the bonds have all been recovered, and, as will be seen by our despatches, the robbers captured.

A PRELATE.

The New Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore.

The new Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, recently appointed by the Pope, is William Henry Elder, Bishop of Natchez. He was born in Baltimore on the 29th of March, 1819. He was the son of Basil H. Elder, an old merchant of Baltimore, who died in October, 1860, at the advanced age of 96. His mother was of the old Maryland family of Snowden, and she died also at an advanced age a few years prior to her venerable husband. He received his primary instruction from a teacher named Dilloway, and afterwards was educated and graduated at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmittsburg, where he commenced his studies for the priesthood. In 1843 he went to Rome and completed his education for the priesthood at the Propaganda College, receiving one of four gold medals awarded to the most proficient of a class of 164. He then left Rome on his return to this country a few days before the death of Pope Gregory XVI., was ordained a priest, and for several years filled the theological chair at Mount St. Mary's College; at the same time he was the parish Priest for the surrounding country, and was much beloved by his people. From an early age he has been noted for his piety and learning. He remained at Emmittsburg until he was appointed Bishop of Natchez, Miss. His consecration took place in the Cathedral, on Sunday, the 3d of May, 1857. The grand and imposing ceremony was witnessed by a vast assembly.

During the war he got into trouble with the United States military authorities at Mobile, and was imprisoned. His case excited the sympathies of a clergyman of the Methodist denomination there, who appealed to the authorities and succeeded in having the venerable prelate removed to his house, where he was still kept under guard. In about two weeks he was released, and returned to his seat of labor.

The announcement of his appointment has been received with great favor in Baltimore, where he is widely known and esteemed. Bishop Elder is now living in that city one brother, Mr. F. W. Elder, for many years a member of the firm of White & Elder. Three of his brothers are in business in New Orleans, one in Chicago and another in St. Louis. His eldest sister, known as sister Helena of St. Joseph's, near Emmittsburg, recently celebrated her fiftieth anniversary as a Sister of Charity.

Lady Burdett-Coutts and the Munificent Use of Wealth.

From the London Times.

The Corporation of London, in conferring upon Lady Burdett-Coutts the honorary freedom of the city, have gracefully expressed the public sense of gratitude and admiration toward a lady who has given a singular example of the thoughtful and munificent use of great wealth. The expression comes with peculiar propriety from the City of London, though it is well known that the liberality of Lady Burdett-Coutts has been extended to very various objects and very distant climes. As the Lord Mayor observed, she had been always forward in supporting "the advance of religion and civilization both at home and abroad." * * * Millionaires do their duty, on the whole, to society in a degree which, no doubt, is creditable to them and their country. But it is scarcely worth while to look at the question from so restricted a point of view. Do they do the best that might be done with their wealth, even for their own honor and enjoyment. Does it not suggest doubtful reflections that a lady who bestows a market on the poor of the East End shall be immediately regarded as so unprecedented an example of beneficence as to deserve to be the first of her sex who has been made an honorary member of the City of London? In the richest aristocracy and plutocracy the world has ever seen, might not such an idea have occurred to some one before? It would, indeed, be unjust to forget that there are many circumstances which render it impossible to compare the position and power of a great English nobleman with those, for example, of Mr. Peabody. An English Peer may have a nominal rental of £300,000 a year, but his income is no more his own than the revenue which the House of Commons votes for the service of the Crown represents the private wealth of the Queen. Vast estates entail innumerable obligations, and the sums which a mere millionaire can give away without any sense of loss are in great measure distributed by a landowner in discharging a variety of duties to his country and his countrymen. But, still, after making all allowances, an immense reserve of beneficent power remains, and when we see, in such examples as those of Lady Burdett-Coutts and Sir Richard Wallace, what use might be made of it, it is impossible to but wonder that such conduct would be so rare. We hear far too much of splendid properties squandered and great names ruined by mischievous and even wicked extravagance. But how often do we hear of any prodigality of benevolence?

The wonder lies in the fact that men do not appreciate more keenly the transcendent pleasure at once given and received by such munificence. It is patent to every one what boundless influence over the mass of the people might be attained by such conduct. The manner in which the names of Lady Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Peabody, and Sir Richard Wallace are received among the poorer classes might stimulate an honorable ambition.

ROYALTY IN DISHABILLE.

Stories About Emperor William.

Miss Kate Field, who is writing for the *Paris American Register* a series of sketching and pleasant letters, has picked up at Ems some lively anecdotes of Kaiser Wilhelm. She says:

I don't know whether it be the effect of beer or victory, but certainly I never saw such a satisfied-looking people as these Germans. Their complacency is absolutely exasperating, and I do not wonder that sanguine Frenchmen are driven almost wild by the sight of a Prussian helmet. A settled rock of ages expression about their faces here suggests eternity rather than time, and to associate death with such imperturbable life seems almost impossible. As to the Emperor, he carries out the idea of everlasting life by being as active at 75 as many men are at 55. He is sun, moon and stars to every German man, woman and child at Ems. I gave great offence to one woman by saying that he looked very much like other men, which is true (a Scotchman here resembling him so closely as to be called "the Emperor," and excited indignation in the breast of a patriot by meekly inquiring about the Imperial income, and expressing surprise at his ignorance of the amount. "It makes no difference what the Kaiser's income is," replied the irate Prussian, resenting the innocent question as though I had accused the Royal family of highway robbery. "A few millions, more or less, and what odds?"

No one accuses Wilhelm of possessing great ability, but surely the man who discovered Bismarck, and who follows his suggestions, must appreciate ability in others. That his mind is eminently practical shows itself constantly, and, that he dislikes ostentation, is proved by his life at Ems. Dressed quietly in a suit of "pepper and salt," he appears among the people, accompanied by a single member of his Court drinks his water at the spring like everybody else, shakes hands with his friends, bows to everybody, and discourages ceremony of all kinds. When the Kaiser first went to Ems he sent for all the physicians, receiving them most cordially, and sitting on the end of a table during the entire interview. Upon taking leave of them, he said, "Remember, gentlemen, that when you meet me you are not to know me, for I am a poor man and cannot afford to buy many hats." This was a polite way of informing the gentlemen that it was a great bore for him to return salutations, and that he had rather not be recognized. No physician of Ems will be found removing his hat at the approach of the Emperor. His reference to poverty is not unfrequent. Upon the birth of one of the Crown Princess' children, a courtier with whom he chanced to be walking, drew the Imperial attention to a trinket, remarking that it would be a suitable present for the happy mother. "Ah! no," replied the cautious Wilhelm, "That would be a bad precedent, for if my daughter goes on adding to her family as she has begun, I should eventually be ruined. I am too poor for such extravagance."

Not long ago he received a beautiful gold and silver escritoire as a token of gratitude from a wealthy banker whom he had ennobled for largely endowing an hospital. Gazing at the superb gift, Wilhelm remarked, "My subjects are better off than I am. I cannot afford to make my friends such costly presents!" Whether the Kaiser is frugal unto closeness, I do not know, but that he does not believe himself hedged in by divinity is certain. "I dined with his Majesty yesterday," said a German, whose position is not higher than that of an hotel treasurer. "He is very frank and friendly." Fancy Queen Victoria doing anything of the kind, Sally! Why, she lectures the Prince and Princess of Wales on their want of exclusiveness, and tells them that if they are not more careful they will be "as common as the Cambridges." The Cambridges, you know, are her cousins. The Kaiser frequently gives dinners to the officers stationed near or visiting here, and in fact any person in Government employ, either civil or military, is eligible to this distinction, which is considered ample compensation for exceedingly meagre salaries. How these people can afford to live at all is a mystery.

The Kaiser is very like his photograph, only he is not quite as good looking. Erect and soldierly in his carriage, portly but not obese in figure, he resembles an English country gentleman, or a solid, shrewd man of Boston. What his chin lacks in force his head makes up in obstinacy, while there is an extreme thickness of neck and breadth of cerebellum, that indicates unusual fighting proclivities and a bull-dog tenacity. I should say that it would be difficult to pound a new idea into his head, or an old one out. I have no doubt but Monsieur On Dit is right in asserting that Bismarck has much difficulty in obtaining the Imperial consent to many necessary changes, that reforms are retarded in consequence, and that the great *coup* against the Jesuits has been the work of much time and endless argument. When a man does not become King until he is 60 years of age, nor Emperor until he is 69, he is likely to be less open to conviction than one born in the purple, or inheriting a crown at an earlier period.

Turkish Grand Viziers.

Turkey has a new Grand Vizier. Mahmoud Pasha has been dismissed and Mitmad appointed in his place. On the death of A'ali Pasha the Sultan appointed Mahmoud Grand Vizier. He came to power making great promises of radical reform, in which no one who knew his past history put any confidence. The event has justified the universal doubt. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that he was the most reactionary, fanatical, and corrupt Vizier who has ruled at the Porte since the death of Sultan Mahmoud. His economy was wholly directed to the dismissal of employes of the departments until the force was so small that public business could not be carried on, but he carefully preserved all his own emoluments, which are of a value of $150,000 a year. He has crushed the press, turned out nearly all Christian officials, and placed himself and Turkey almost completely at the mercy of Russia. His latest efforts have been directed to the work of crushing his rival, who now succeeds him. Mitmad is represented to be a man of great intelligence and culture, of extraordinary integrity, and in all respects fitted to regain for Turkey what has been lost under Mahmoud. The latter knows nothing of European institutions or languages, while Mitmad is not only highly educated, but thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit of the age.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s; spring, 11s 4d@11s 8d; white, 11s 10d. Corn, 27s. Pork, 48s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork, 49s.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 21.—Bonds of '62, 96½.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Rentes, 55f 25c.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Consols—Money and account, 92½; bonds of '62, 92½; bonds of '65, 99½; bonds of '67, 99½; 10-40's, 88½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9½@10d; Orleans, 10½d. Sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000. Wheat—Red Western winter, 12s. Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Corn, 27s. Pork, 49s. Cheese, 58s. Cumberlands, 38s; short ribs, 36s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 21 cars reported to arrive, 1,309, making the supply for the week thus far 17,157, or 431 cars, against 23 last week. The market opened dull, this morning, at ¼ off from yesterday's prices on all grades. The yards are again filled with Texans that are hard to force on the market. The run of stock for the last 24 hours has been very inferior in quality. About 1,350 were disposed of. Sales 384 Ills. steers, 1,189 to 1,470 lbs, $6.00@6 75; 474 Ind. steers, 1 217 to 1,308 lbs, $6.00@6.37½; 36 Ohio steers, 1,252 lbs, $6.15; 19 Michigan steers, 1,090 lbs, $5.12½; 21 do, 1,100 lbs, $5.00; 23 Texan steers, 913 lbs, $4 50; 26 Cherokee cows and heifers, 706 lbs, $3 50.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 5,600, making the supply for the week thus far 11,000, against 10,400 for the same time last week. Market opened heavy. Canada lambs, 7 00@7.50; 499 sheep, $7.00; Western sheep, $4.00@5.50. Sales: 824 Ohio sheep, 75 to 101 lbs, $4 75 to $5.60; 322 Michigan sheep, 60 to 788 at $4 00@4 50; 68 Canada sheep, 111 lbs, at $6.50; 1,250 Canada lambs, 56 to 77 lbs, $7.00 @7.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 460, making total supply for the week thus far 7,000, against 5,200 last week. Market quiet at yesterday's advance, and all offerings disposed of. Good medium steel hogs, $4.75@5 25. Sales: 103 Ohio, 183 lbs, $4.90; 101 Ohio 185 lbs, $5.10; 79, Michigan 188 lbs, $5.05; 220 Illinois, 260 lbs, $5 25.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The demand for cotton goods is now daily increasing, but not to such an extent that the market may be called active. Brown sheetings and shirtings are in moderate request, and standard goods are held firmly by first hands at former quotations, but sales are being made on the street by brokers at a slight reduction. Medium goods have been reduced generally on a basis of 10½c for four-yard goods, at which rates fair transactions have been made. Bleached goods slow of sale and weak. Cotton drills remain firm, but with little inquiry. Cotton flannels continue dull, but firm in rates. Prints are fairly active, and desirable styles in demand. Ticks, stripes and checks are without much life. Wool flannels are firm, but inactive. The auction sale of Messrs. Townsend & Malant was well attended, and the bidding spirited. Northwestern Union cassimeres brought 21c to 23c; shawls, $2.37½ to $2 6[illegible]. The 230 cases of Western and Great Western flannels were taken by one buyer at an average price of 33½c. The Imperial and X flannels were distributed at 21c to 28c.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 21.—CATTLE—Market slow; arrivals heavy. Best, 6½ to 6¾c; stockers, 3 to 4c. Prospects slow.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals heavy. Best, 5½ to 5¾c; medium, 4½ to 5c; common, 4 to 4½c. Prospects slow.

HOGS—Arrivals fair. Philadelphia, $5 20 to $5.50; Yorkers, $4.60 to $4.75. Prospects slow.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—COTTON—More active and higher; middling upland, 21¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active, but lower; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.50@6.25; common to good extra, $6 40@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.50; white wheat extra, $7 65@8.90; St. Louis, $7.10@10 25. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal active and lower at $3.35@3.65. Wheat heavy and lower; [illegible] Western, $1.48@1.65, the latter for choice; prime No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1.47@1 49; new amber Tennessee, $1 60@1.65; new No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 35. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn quiet and easier; receipts, 67,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 59@60c; sail do, 60½@63c; white, 63@68c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 60,000 bu; Western, 42@44½c; Ohio, 45@50c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 22@23c.

HOPS—Quiet and firm; 40@60c for crop of 1871; 18@25c for 1870; 10@20c for 1869.

LEATHER—Quiet; 27@30c; Orinoco, 26@27½c.

WOOL—Quiet; [illegible] at 55@65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar in fair demand for good refining at 8¾@9c; Cuba, 9½c. Rice unsettled at 8@9c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 50@51c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess active and unchanged. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard firm; new No 1 to prime steam, 9¼@9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—11@13c.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 93½c.

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $7 25@8.12. Wheat very dull and lower, under the unfavorable advices from Chicago; red Western, $1 50@1 63. Rye quiet at 80c. Corn weak; yellow 69c; mixed, 65c. Oats nominal.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and firm; choice white, $1 75@1.85; good to prime red $1 55@1.65; common, $1 40@1.50. Corn dull; mixed Western, 60@61c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 39@40c; white [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Very strong and buoyant, at yesterday's quotations.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; XX spring $6 00@6 25. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1 16. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 38c. Oats firm; No. 2 27c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 54c. Barley firm; No. 2, 58c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo 8½c; Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,900 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 26 000 bu.

ST LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sample lots No 2 red winter, $1.60. Corn inactive; small sales No 2 mixed at 36½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 25c. Barley quiet; new spring, 65c. Rye firm at 57c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14 50. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 7@8½c; clear rib 10½@11½c; clear sides, 11@11½c. Lard steady at 8c for summer.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat lower for Spring; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.50. Corn quiet at 59c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat closed a shade lower; No 1 white Wabash, $1.65; No 2 do, $1.58; No 1 white Michigan, $1 62@1.63; amber Michigan, $1 45; No. 2 red, $1 50; No 3 do, $1 50. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 44@44½c; low mixed, 43½@44c; yellow, 44½c; no grade, 41½@42c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 28c; old 30c; Michigan 30c.

FREIGHTS—Steady; to Buffalo, 6c; Oswego, 10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 75 000 bu; oats 23 000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 17 000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, nominally $1 35½. Corn dull; low mixed, 49c. Oats quiet; held at 38c for old; 32c for new.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug 21.—TOBACCO—Very firm and active for all grades; sales 148 hhds.

PROVISIONS—In good demand. Pork, $14 00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾@8c; clear rib, 10½c; clear sides 11c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c, loose. Sugar-cured hams, 16@17c, packed. Lard, 9¼@10c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE Aug. 21.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; low middling, 20c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21.—COTTON—Scarce and firm; low middling, 20½.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Cornmeal dull and lower at $2.85. Corn and oats dull and nominal.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $26 00.

BRAN—Quiet and weak at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, shoulders, 8c; clear sides, 11@11½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.70; No. 1, $1.51@1.52; amber, $1.40. Corn quiet and unchanged at 48c. Oats in good demand at 34c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 46@47c. Oats steady; old, 35@40c; new, 25@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.75@14.00. Lard—Kettle at 9¼c; summer firm at 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats active and higher at 7@9@9½c. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib held at 10½c; sales clear sides at 11c packed; 10½c loose. Sugar-cured hams firm; summer cured, 16c; winter, 16½.

HOGS—Steady at $4 85@5 25.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 21—PASSED UP—Props City of Boston, Arbis Young; bark J. P. Woodruff; schrs Richard Winslow, Senator, E. M. Davidson, Yankee Blade.

PASSED DOWN—Props Champion, Fisk; bark Van Valkenburgh; schrs C. C. Trowbridge, Willie Keller, Empire State.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug 21.—PASSED DOWN—Props City of Traverse, Hurd, India, Mohawk; barks Little Wolf, Thomas Street, Lafrinier; schrs Francis Palms, G. Mattison, Mears, Theo. Perry, L. Van Valkenburgh.

PASSED UP—Schrs Golden Rule, White Squall, Laura Bell, Marion, Eagen Emen, Rebecca, L. W. Perry, Lewis Day, Norris, Kimball, Jura.

WIND—Southwest.

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AT THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS SALESROOMS,
Nos. 85 & 87 Market-st.
Next door north of Field, Leiter & Co.,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 24, at 9½ o'clock.
Large and Attractive Sale of New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE,
Consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, [illegible] Stoves, &c., &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Established January 1856.
Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
Auctioneers for the sale of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
AND
Real Estate,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Between Washington and Madison sts.

Sale of Dry Goods,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Linen Goods, Threads, Notions, &c.
On THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 22, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

TEA SALE,
AT 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,
Friday Morning, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock,
30 chests Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Oolongs, and Japans, choice and extra.
ALSO,
20 doz. Scythes, 10 doz. Hayforks.
25 double-barrel Guns, to pay advanced charges.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.
SPLENDID RESIDENCE PROPERTY,
Corner North Dearborn and Ohio sts.,
AT AUCTION,
On Monday Afternoon, Aug. 26, at 4 o'clock.
ON THE PREMISES.
[illegible]

By G. P. Gore & Co.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION, A RICH ASSORTMENT OF
PARLOR & CHAMBER FURNITURE,
Black Walnut Wardrobes, Marble top Sideboards, [illegible]
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

Consignments of Furniture,
OF ALL GRADES FOR PRIVATE SALE
AT AUCTION PRICES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

By HORACE REED & CO.,
General Merchandise and Real Estate Auctioneers.
Large lot improved and unimproved property, (see real estate column) on Thursday morning, Aug. 22, at 10 o'clock.

By HORACE REED & CO.,
General Merchandise and Real Estate Auctioneers.
LARGE LOT
Improved and Unimproved Property,
(See Real Estate Column)
ON THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, at 10 o'clock.
BY HORACE REED & CO.
[illegible]

IRON WORKS.
C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
CUNARD MAIL LINE
[illegible]
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]

White Star Line
NEW YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships [illegible]
[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 & 551 Broadway, New York,
Publish This Day:

I.
The Story of a Millionaire.
By LOUISA MUHLBACH, author of "Joseph II and his Court," etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo Cloth. Price $1.50.
[illegible]

II.
The White Rose.
A NOVEL. By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.25.
[illegible]

III.
Principles of Geology;
Or, THE MODERN CHANGES OF THE EARTH AND ITS INHABITANTS CONSIDERED AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF GEOLOGY. By Sir CHARLES LYELL, Bart., M.A., F.R.S. Eleventh and entirely revised edition. In two vols. Vol. II. [illegible] Price $4.00. The work complete in two vols. $8.00.
[illegible]

IV.
MRS. BEETON'S
Every-day Cookery and Housekeeping Book.
Comprising Instructions for Mistress and Servants, and a collection of over 1,800 Practical Receipts, [illegible] 1 vol., 12mo. Half roan. Price, $1 50.
[illegible]

V.
Introduction to the Study of Biology.
By H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, author of "Text Book of Geology," "Manual of Zoology," etc. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, 75 cents.
[illegible]
Either of the above, when not to be had in Booksellers, sent free by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

LEGAL NOTICE.
NOTICE OF SALE.
[illegible]
July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STRIGUER.

PROPOSALS.
Proposals for the Construction
OF THE
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, [illegible]
G. M. DODGE.

GENERAL NOTICES.
Important to Tax-Payers.
[illegible]

NOTICE.
[illegible]
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

OBERNDORF & NEWGASS
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.
SHIRTS
WILSON BROS.
[illegible]

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
[illegible]

THE CENTRAL MINNESOTIAN
[illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Hinckley & Holt was dissolved [illegible]
C. HINCKLEY.
A. J. HOLT.

MONETARY A
[illegible]

...LICATIONS.

...LETON & CO.,
...Broadway, New York,
...lish This Day:

I.
...of a Millionaire
... author of "...ph II and his..." 1 vol., 12mo Cloth. Price $1.50.
[illegible]

II.
...White Rose.
...G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE. 1 vol., 12mo.
...critic recently remarked that ... surpassed all the novelists of the ... by vivid and picturesque repre...

III.
...les of Geology;
...N CHANGES OF THE EARTH ... HABITANTS CONSIDERED AS ... VE OF GEOLOGY. By Sir ..., Bart, M. A., F. R. S. Eleventh ... vised edition. In two vols. Vol. II. ... h Maps, Plates and Woodcuts. ... ages. Price $4.00. The complete ... ls., $8 00.
... the rule adopted in my first vol. ... the Preface to the tenth edition, ... will be directed to those numerous additions and corrections which I ... equence of the progress of the ... fifteen years which separated the ... tions."—Extract from Preface.

IV.
...RS. BEETON'S
...ay Cookery and ...Keeping Book.
...ructions for Mistress and Servants, ... n of over 1,800 Practical Receipts, ... d Plates, showing the proper mode ... shes to Table, and numerous additions. 1 vol., 12mo. Half roan.
... brought to her new offering to the ... care to describe plainly and ... difficult and recondite portions of ... have not been ... ffice," but each recipe and prepara... tic attention.

V.
...ction to the Study ...f Biology.
...NICHOLSON, author of "Text-Book ... "Manual of Geology," etc. 1 vol., Price, 75 cents.
... work is based chiefly upon the Intro... thor's 'Manual of Zoology,' much of ... re in an unaltered form. A consid... however, of the introduction has been ... fully two-thirds of the work ... Illustrations, also, have been ... ever such appeared necessary."—Ex...
... bove, when not to be had in Book... by mail to any part of the United ... of the price.

...EGAL NOTICE.
...CE OF SALE.
... deed of trust, recorded at pages ... in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages ... Ohio, and at pages ... the Records of Deeds of the same ... being hereby made to said records ... complete statement of the trusts ... herein set forth, in which deed ... and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, ... and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, ... and his wife Kate M. Towle, ... and his wife, Mary C. Newell, and ... and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of ... are grantors and Rodolph de Steiguer ... of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and ... trust was made, among other things, ... of securing the prompt and full payment ... promissory notes and the interest ... W. Smith, Charles S. Read, ... S. Newell, and Nelson H. Bassett, ... of David Barber, Trustee, being ... of the purchase money for the real ... described in a purchase thereof by ... Barber, as such Trustee and which ... described in said deed of trust for the ... failure and default of the makers of ... continued for more than four ... the promissory notes ... of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per ... payable annually from the 17th of ... for like failure and default made by ... for more than four months to make ... interest that accrued and became ... other notes in said deed of trust ... after the 17th of March, 1871, and ... became payable on the date last named, ... Barber, Trustee, being still the payee ... of said promissory notes remaining ... on the 11th of July, 1872, requested ... to proceed and advertise and sell the ... said deed of trust described, in pursuance ... deed of trust, and the authority ... duties thereby conferred and ... subscriber will offer for sale at public ... on the premises, on the 3d day of ... o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate ... of trust described, situate in ... York Township, Athens County, Ohio, ... No. 8, containing 856 10-100 acres, ... No. 637, which lies south and west of ... River, containing 88 35-100 acres, and ... numbered 610 and 611, containing ... 160 acres, and all the right, title, interest ... and equity of redemption of the grantors ... of trust, their heirs and assigns, ... The above lands are situate in the ... coal region, immediately on the ... & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the ... the land have been opened, and ... desiring to invest in coal lands would ... these before purchasing others.
RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

PROPOSALS.
...ls for the Construction
OF THE
... & PACIFIC RAILWAY.
...ill be received up to the 1st of October ... of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company ... shall, Texas, for the grading, bridging ... tracklaying of about five hundred ... Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into ... visions:
... Division, extending from Longview ... to Fort Worth, 185 miles.
... Division, extending from Marshall ... to Texarkana, 65 miles.
... of the Trans-Continental Division, ... Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & ... Central Railroad near Sherman, ...
... of the Trans-Continental Division ... the crossing of the Houston & Texas ... road to Fort Worth, 68 miles.
... and bridging will be let in one mile sections ... tracklaying by the ...; the ties by the ... and upward.
... of work to be bid for separately. ... completing the grading, bridging, and ... sixty days to nine months. ... reserves the right to reject any or all ... in letting the work, will be the judge of ... ability of parties bidding; and will give ... contractors having outfits on the ... to commence work within ten days ... of contract.
... estimates, and specifications can be seen ... of the company in Marshall, and ... at the Pacific National Bank, Council ... upon arriving on the ground can ... to date of general letting, on the ... Longview.
... till September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa ... Marshall, Texas.
G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

...ENERAL NOTICES.
...rtant to Tax-Payers.
... and County Taxes for the year 1871 are ... the first of May last. To save property ... taxes should be paid at once, as the ... is limited. A State will be made ... property was destroyed by the fire of ... claiming the same must first apply to ... Commissioners, in the east wing of the ... use, who will give them a certificate of ... will be received by the Town Collector ... of these taxes ... is made on condition that the balance ... to the Town Collectors without further ... the County can have immediate use of ... resolution passed by the County ... 1872.
... Collector offices are at Room 1, ... Hall, 133 North Clark-st; Mason ... cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts.

...NOTICE.
... are being made by the Commissioners ... Park for the removal and re-interment ... bodies buried in the Potters' Field in ... notice is hereby given to any ... friends buried in that tract, that such ... removed under their direction by making ... to either A. H. BURLEY, City ... or BEN C. MILLER, County ... of Public Charities ... of Lincoln Park.
B. F. CULVER, President.
... Secretary.

...RDORF & NEWGASS
... their new brick Boarding and Sale ... 17 and 19 North Morgan-st, and can ... horses. Will keep on hand, at all ... assortment of country horses for sale ... employed six of the best horse ... the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.
...SHIRTS
...LSON BROS.,
... and 25 West Madison-st. (Sherman ... Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

...OF CONSTITUTION WATER
... cure ... of the Kidneys, ... the Bladder, ... of the Bladder, ... Gravel, Gleet, ... dust Deposit, ... Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, ... water. For Sale by all Druggists.

...ENTRAL MINNESOTIAN
... historian of the Great Northwest. ... everybody wants it. Sent on trial ... for 25 cents. Address ... MINNESOTIAN, Minneapolis, Minn.

...SOLUTION NOTICES.
...ISSOLUTION.
... Hinckley & Holt was dissolved by ... the first day of August. The ... in the hands of C. Hinckley, who ... counts of the firm.
C. HINCKLEY.
A. J. HOLT.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

The local money market continues active and steady, notwithstanding the excitement in grain circles, which has scarcely produced a single ripple in the onward movement of the bank current. As stated yesterday, no banks were involved; and, so far as heard from, not a single check was thrown out to-day, though the transfers of accounts were large, as indicated by the business at the clearing house.

Applications at the banks for accommodations continue free; they were larger to-day. Several gentlemen who have been obliged to hold aloof from the business of shipping grain, owing to the existence of the corner, were able to take hold to-day with confidence, and were applicants for pecuniary assistance in the work of shipment. Most if not all of these applications were duly honored. The offerings of other business paper were fair, and the rates of interest were quoted steady at 10 per cent on time loans, and 8 per cent on call.

The demand from the country for money was much larger than expected to-day. It was anticipated that the collapse of the corner would be followed by a very large reduction in our grain receipts; but from present indications they will keep up to a respectable volume, though they may be somewhat less than now. The crops must come forward; and it is probable that many farmers will decide to market them now. But outside of this, it must be remembered that large quantities have been bought by country grain buyers, which must be sent forward, because they cannot afford to hold.

Eastern exchange was again weak to-day, being quoted at $1.00 per $1,000 discount between banks. Counter rates were nearly nominal at par selling, and $1.50 per $1,000 discount on purchases. It is understood that large sums of currency are now on the way here from New York, the balances at the East being considerably in excess of what is required for the purposes of trade.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	117	117½
5-20s of '62	115¼	115½
5-20s of '64	115¼	115½
5-20s of '65	115¼	115½
5-20s of '65 January and July	114¼	114½
5-20s of '67 January and July	114¼	115⅛
5-20s of '68 January and July	114¼	115
10-40s	113	113½
United States 5s (new issue)	112¾	113¼
United States Currency 6s	113 ex int	113½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98
Eastern exchange	1-10 par.	1-10 prem.
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		109¼@110
Gold exchange		113⅞@114
Gold and gold coupons	113¾	113⅞
Money on governments and gold		7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	....
Land warrants	....	....
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College land scrip		175@180

Revenue stamps 3@4½ per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ½ more than gold.

The following circular has been issued by the Comptroller of the Currency:

"In future reports of the condition of your Bank, made to this office, all checks payable in specie will be reported under the head of checks and other cash items. The amount of these checks will be stated separately, but extended in the general aggregate of cash items. The items of Specie will include Coin and all Gold Treasury notes, only stated separately and extended as heretofore.

"JOHN J. KNOX,
"Comptroller of the Currency."

Brigham Young, Hon. N. H. Cooper, and others, have obtained from the Comptroller of the Currency permission to organize "The Deseret National Bank," in Salt Lake City, U. T., with a capital of $100,000. The Deseret Bank, now in operation there, will be merged with the National Bank.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company report the following land sales:

July, 1872—	
31 389 90-100 acres	$133,897 68
Average per acre	4 26
Land grant bonds cancelled	53,000 00
Total sales to July 31, 1872 (acres, 602,650 6-100)	2,533,307 58
Average per acre	4 20
Lands belonging to the company remaining unsold, 11,477,440 96-100 acres.	

LAND GRANT BONDS.

Total amount issued		$10,400,000 00
Less bonds cancelled by Land Department	$1,075,000	
Bought by Trustees	251,000—	1,326,000 00
Leaving bonds outstanding		$9,074,000 00

LAND NOTES ON HAND.

July 31, 1872. Principal (interest not paid)	$1 247,560 88

The cotton movement last week, as compared with the previous week, shows an increase of receipts and a decrease of exports. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 2,472 bales, against 1,178 bales last week, 2,117 bales the previous week, and 2,309 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since Sept. 1, 1871, are 2,714,496 bales, against 3,995 054 bales for the corresponding week of the previous year, showing a decrease since Sept. 1, 1871, of 1,280,618 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 7,688 bales, against 17,647 bales last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,952,367 bales, against 3,136,607 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 67,298 bales, against 114,421 bales for the same date last year. The stocks at the interior towns are 5,975 bales, against 13,312 bales last year.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 918,000 bales, against 596,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 18,000 bales, against 67,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 301,000 bales, against 606,000 last year. The weather at the South has been rainy in many sections, too much so in the present condition of the crop.

The following is an official statement of the debt of Arkansas, issued by the Treasurer of that State on the 31st ultimo:

Six per cent funded debt bonds representing total of funded debt when all outstanding bonds are exchanged		$4,520,000
Deduct unfunded bonds held by Government of the United States for account of Indian Trust Fund, and offset by claims due from general Government to State of Arkansas	$1,200,000	
Deduct also unfunded bonds in hands of creditors and destroyed	470,000	—$1,670,000
Leaves funded debt bonds issued or exchanged to date		2,850,000
Seven per cent State aid railroad bonds authorized to be issued (limited to 800 miles of railroad)	$11,400,000	
State aid bonds issued to date		4,350,000
Seven per cent levee bonds for the construction of levees, being total of issue authorized	3,000,000	
Less amount retired and cancelled by conversion into lands to date	815,000	
Levee bonds outstanding		2,185,000
Seven per cent ten-year deficiency bonds		300,000
Outstanding treasurer's certificates and auditor's warrants		300,000
Total State debt		$9 885,000

Against this indebtedness are present available assets as follows, viz.:

Mortgages held by State on highly improved cotton plantations estimated will realize		$3,000,000
Lands owned by the State valued at		1,500,000
Railroad lines and property subject to lien in respect of State aid bonds pledged or awarded to Railroad Companies covering 850 miles	$11,400,000	
Less by amount of State aid bonds yet unissued, covering 490 miles	7,050 000	
Balance, or State aid bonds issued to date, covering 360 miles		4,350,000
Amount due from Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company		140,000
Total assets		$8,990,000

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Money steady at 4@5, with exceptions at 3½. Sterling dull at 8⅞ for long, and 9⅞ for short sight. Gold fluctuated between 13¾ and 14⅛, and loaned at 1-64@1-32; closed at 14@14⅛. There appears no doubt that the premium was dropped to catch at a low price the Government gold to-morrow. Clearings, $90,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $30,600. Governments dull and lower, closing heavy. State bonds inactive and steady. South Carolinas weak. Stocks still dull, except Erie, Pacific Mail, Wabash and Western Union. Erie advanced from 46¾ to 49½ on a rise at London to 40, and English orders to buy, with which the presence of Messrs. Homan and McHenry in London are supposed to have something to do. It is thought the English market is over sold. An attempt was made during the day to break prices generally, but the firmness of Erie checked the movement, and stocks closed strong, with very great firmness in Erie and Wabash, the latter selling up to 75¼, and with 74¾ asked at the close, and Panama, for which 127½ was bid, and 129 asked.

Sterling, 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	117¼	Coups, '67	115
Coups, '62	115¾	Coups, '68	114¾
Coups, '64	115¾	10 40s	112¾
Coups, '65	115¾	Currency 6s	113⅛
Coups, '65 (new)	114¾	New 5s	112¾
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	93½	Old Virginias	44
New Tennessees	74	Old N. Carolinas	33½
Old Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50½		
STOCKS.			
Canton	90	St. P. prefer'd	75¼
W. U. Tel.	79½	Wabash	75
Quicksilver	41	Wabash preferred	85
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	96
Wells & Fargo	85	Terre Haute	20
Am. M. U. Ex.	71½	Terre Haute pref'd	44
U. S. Ex.	81	C. & A. (ex div)	112
Pacific Mail	73½	C. & A. preferred	118
N. Y. Central	97½	O. & M.	43½
Erie	49½	C. C. & C.	89
Erie preferred	71½	C. B. & Q.	139
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	89¾
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	34¼
Michigan Central	117	Illinois Central	132½
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific stocks	38
Northwestern	72½	Union Pacific bonds	89
N. W. preferred	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	101
Rock Island	111	Del., Lack & West'n	109
N. J. Central	106½	B. H. & Erie	7
St. Paul	5		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, Aug. 20.

CITY PROPERTY.

All of Block 16 e of river and s of railroad in Sec 29, 39, 14, dated June 29; consideration, $25,000.

South Park av, 99 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 36x132 ft; also Lots 9 and 16 in Block 9 of Hyde Park, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $11,300.

Harbine st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 30; consideration, $550.

Michigan av, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e f, 30 feet to alley, dated Aug 16; consideration, $11,000.

Halsted st, south of Maxwell st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $3,800.

Auburn st, s of Cayuga st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 30; consideration, $550.

Lot 1 in Higgins' last subdivision of Block 7, Sec 7 39, 14, being 23 4 10x121 6-10 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $750.

Lots 43 and 44, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $1 480.

North Clark st, 50 ft s of Maple st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Aug 15; consideration, $5,626.

Lot 14, in n e ¼ Block 27, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration $450.

Lots 20 to 22, in Gwin's et al subdivision of w ½, s w ¼ s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Aug 20; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 6 in Block 4 of Cochran's Block 18, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Aug 20; consideration, $2,362.

Lot 73, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39 14, dated June 21; consideration, $740.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 4 Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $1,800.

McGrath st, s w cor Roboy st, n f, 100x132 ft, dated Aug 16; consideration, 6,000.

Townsend st, bet Hobbie and Oak sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug 21; consideration, $1 500.

8 lots in McReynold's e ½ of n e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated June 27; consideration, $3 250.

Lot 45, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Aug 6; consideration, $850.

Lot 9 in Mason's Subdivision of Lots 3 and 5, in s ½ s w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $600.

Oakley st, bet Taylor and Polk sts, e f, 33x129½ ft, dated Aug 14; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 1 of Lots 17 to 21, in Block 4 of Marie & High's Addition, dated July 11; consideration, $9,000.

North LaSalle st, bet Elm and Maple sts, e f, 40x108 ft, dated July 27; consideration, $4,000.

Indiana av, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $9,500.

The premises No. 88 Wentworth av, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $800.

Lot 17 in Block 50, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $800.

West Twenty-first st, 138 6-10 ft w of Blue Island av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $1 000.

Oakley st, 146 ft n of North av, w f, 75x124½ ft, dated May 22; consideration, $1,600.

Park av, s f, 25½x111½ ft, in Block 2, Central Park Addition, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $1,000.

Mitchell st, 189½ ft e of Ashland av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated June 28; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 19 and 20, of Diller's Lots, 17 to 30, &c, in Block 40, in Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $4,000.

Monroe st, 186 ft e of Market st, n f, 90 ft to alley, dated March 12; consideration, $65,000.

Kossuth st, 75 ft e of Butler st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 23; consideration $1,900.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 26 and 27, in Block 4, of Tiskham's Addition, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $650.

Lots 18 to 21, in Block 1, and Lot 9 and e ½ Lot 10, in Block 2, of Linn and Swann's w ½ Block 18, of e ½, Sec 29, 40, 14, dated July 27; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 11, of e 10 acres of Block 19, of e ½ s e ¼, Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $800.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $800.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 11, of Ravenswood, dated July 26; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 22, in Block 1, of n 7 acres of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Oct. 10, 1871; consideration, $420.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 3, in Block 1, of s 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Aug 21; consideration, $2 300.

Lot 24, in Block 14, in Adam Smith's s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Aug 21; consideration, $550.

Lots 13 to 16, in Block 2, and Lots 5 and 6, in Block 11, of Pryor and Hopkins' w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated July 17; consideration $26,610.

Undivided ½ of Lots 1 to 4, in Block 8, in same; dated Aug. 16; consideration $12,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

On Boulevard, 150 ft n of Courtland st, e f, 100x175 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration $2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	2 837	3,067	1,572	5,066
Wheat, bu	215 994	81,959	59 815	44,246
Corn, bu	332,805	200 819	166,311	82,791
Oats, bu	74,570	150 902	39 149	14,462
Rye, bu	5 442	15,991	2,400	10,600
Barley, bu	4 630	27,060	800	2 820
Grass seed, lbs	78 540	181,240	46 364	71,000
Flax seed, lbs	237,280	436,695	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	21 800	44,170	....	9 500
Cured meats, lbs	60,570	....	273,071	338 143
Beef, brls	....	....	137	50
Pork, brls	....	....	47	311
Lard, lbs				
Tallow, lbs	1.770	6 230	43,800	91.800
Butter, lbs	6,300	6 530	20,000	71 200
Live hogs, No	28 815	48 440	....	2 350
Cattle, No	12,185	8 495	7,126	4,814
Sheep, No	2,696	2 514	1,403	568
Hides, lbs	20,304	1,398	....	882
Highwines, brls	190	28 270	6,000	89,637
Wool, lbs	61,040	49,350	....	340
Potatoes, bu	3,770	1,420	149,260	6,000
Lumber, m	7,965	4,118	1,764	2,335
Shingles, m	1,480	3,260	946	2,193
Lath, m	839	485	132	288
Salt, brls	3,491	11,609	2,71	1,038

Withdrawn yesterday from store for city consumption: 8,401 bu wheat; 530 bu corn; 4,750 bu oats; 100 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 631 cars and 29,700 bu wheat; 685 cars and 11,400 bu corn; 74 cars and 2,500 bu oats; 15 cars rye; 15 cars barley. Total (1,420 cars), 495,000 bu.

In the list of killed and wounded by the corner, published in THE TRIBUNE this morning, the name of Mr. McHenry was inserted by mistake. There was no question yesterday of his solvency, and he paid out and received money the same as usual—just as if nothing had happened. His losses were small.

We are able to announce also that Daniel Butters, of Montreal, was not connected with the corner in any way, from first to last.

D. H. Denton & Co. are not injured by the corner to any extent that at all affects their ability to continue business. All their liabilities were promptly met yesterday, and will continue to be met.

The late corner in wheat was the staple topic on 'Change to-day, though very little of the trading had reference to it. The great question that agitated the mass of operators was, Will John B. Lyon pay?; it being generally understood that the solution to this query would answer for a great many other of the smaller operators, who are involved with the lion of the Board. There was to-day a more general leaning to the idea that Lyon will settle up and resume business. He has been so long and so extensively connected with the shipping movement of grain, that he would be like a fish out of water if he should relinquish that connection. It is true that some men, by virtue of official position, or otherwise, have been able to settle at 1-2c on the dollar, and go on with their business. But this could scarcely be the case with John B. Lyon, who, whatever his faults, has never catered for a place in which he could advance his own interests by officially misrepresenting the honest portion of the Board of Trade. He will stand or fall on his own record, and will undoubtedly serve those who have traded for him in the same way that he will deal with the outside public who have dealt *with* him.

At the present writing it is not possible to state the condition of affairs; but it seems probable that Lyon *can* pay up. The lack of accommodation at the bank came just in the nick of time to save a heavy loss to the combination on the wheat that would have poured in upon them during the remainder of the present month. Admitting that they had been able to squeeze the last drop of blood from the shorts on the one million bu yet outstanding, they would have lost an equal amount per bu on two million bu of receipts. At 40c per bu this gives a saving of $400,000, and a profit of so much if the corner would have run to the end of the month without loss. In this case Lyon can afford to pay up not only the losses on the corner, but the $108,000 which is understood to be still in his hands on account of Hugh Maher, to be paid out to the holders of receipts in the Iowa Elevator at the time of the fire.

There was more discussion to-day than yesterday relative to the possibility of the existence of grain receipts on some other houses which could not be checked off by grain in store, in case a close comparison were made. Some operators were quite nervous about it, and many allusions were made to the probability of the examination by the Warehouse Commissioners being conclusive. We may here note that there are some elevator firms in the city who are not supposed to be capable of playing into the hands of the ring; it is to be hoped that Hugh Maher will be found to have been the only exception to the rule of strict integrity in this matter.

And now that the corner is over, and the engineers thereof have suffered a full meed of censure, in addition to being obliged to swallow the bitter pill of defeat, there is a word or two to be said on the other side. The temptation is strong to the legitimate shipper in this market to engage in corners. He is operating here at a great disadvantage, owing to the fact that the large demand from the short interest generally keeps up our market to a point 4a5c per bu higher than the relative price in other markets. This may be a glorious thing for the country shipper, and it undoubtedly tends to attract a great deal of grain to our market that would otherwise go elsewhere. But it shuts out all except the big shippers, who are able to enter the market in a speculative way, and sway it to suit their shipping purposes. They are obliged in self-defence to [illegible] strategy of some kind, or else [illegible] up the legitimate part of the [illegible]; and it is no wonder if they sometimes feel like taking a little sweet vengeance on the short sellers, who are the cause of so much trouble and no little loss. This is not written in palliation of the combination, but for the purpose of throwing a large part of the blame where it justly belongs: it lies at the door of the short sellers—the men who make the great outcry whenever the market goes against them, but are willing to ransack heaven and earth for ruses with which to beat down prices to a point where the farmer would be starved out. The man who sells short, when he does not own an iota of the property he claims to sell is at least equally guilty with long operators of the offence of conspiring against the welfare of society.

A resolution was offered on 'Change to-day, the intended effect of which is to prevent corners without impeding the course of legitimate trade. It will be found in our local columns. We make no comment upon it now, further than to remark that it seems to be adapted to the end proposed. That something of the kind is demanded no honest man will deny. We want some rule that will permit a man to trade legitimately in produce without running an eternal risk of being scalped, and that at the same time will discourage gambling, without being unfair to one class of gamblers by furnishing special protection to another class of the same genus.

An absurd rumor was started to-day to the effect that the officers of the Northwestern Railroad had issued orders to deliver no more grain to the warehouses of Munn & Scott. The only foundation that exists for the rumor lies in the fact that Mr. Elliott, of Milwaukee, shipped about 39 cars of wheat to this city, and hearing that the corner had collapsed before the grain arrived here, he telegraphed a message to the effect that he wished the grain to be kept out of store till he should arrive here and see about it. He came on by the next train, and then ordered the grain to be transferred from the cars to the elevator of Munn & Scott. But as the telegraphic message did not state in which cars his grain was loaded, the whole train was placed on a side track till it could be ascertained which of the cars contained the grain owned by Elliott. It is very easy to get up a sensation on so small a foundation when the whole mercantile community is agog with excitement, and that may account for the fact that the rumor was published and commented upon gravely in one of the city papers last evening.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, being less excited. They were generally dull till towards the close of the session, but comparatively steady. Then a feeling of stronger confidence in the future of prices was apparent in most departments in breadstuffs, and prices tended upward. The receipts of produce were again large; but they are expected to simmer down to ante-corner proportions ere long.

Groceries were in light demand only, and the prevalent feeling seemed less buoyant, though, with the exception of a further reduction of 1 8c in refined sugars, and a 1 4c decline in certain brands of soap, former quotations were well sustained. Stocks are full, and the wants of the country trade are promptly met. Dry goods remain very quiet, with little change in values. A light order business was doing at former quotations. In the butter and cheese markets nothing new was developed. The continued hot weather operates to restrict trade, and the volume of business was small. Bagging remains firm. Fish sold to a fair extent, and saltwater descriptions were quoted firm. Whitefish and trout remain inactive and easy. Dried fruits were in fair request at former quotations, the general market ruling more steady. In the hay, hides and leather markets, no new features were developed. Oils, paints, and colors, were quoted dull. In the market for lumber at the yards, there was a large movement and a firm feeling was noticeable. The stocks of common and medium descriptions are moderately large, but the tendency of quotations is upward; choice grades are improving in demand. The hard wood lumber market presented no new features. The receipts of the leading grades are as yet small, and quotations are very firm. The metal, tinners' stock, and iron markets were more active, both on local and interior account, and prices ruled firmer. The stocks of each are in good working condition. A large inquiry existed for nails, and under continued encouraging advices from Wheeling and other Eastern points, $6 00 rates are fully sustained. The supply is equal to all requirements of the trade. Naval stores were only fairly active, but few changes occurred in our price list. Building materials were again in large request, and steady at about former quotations. There are no new features to note in connection with the broomcorn, beans, and cooperage markets, the inquiry for each being of a light character. Poultry was a shade more active, while for potatoes a small inquiry existed, and prices ruled easy. Timothy seed was more active and higher; other varieties were steady. Salt met with a good inquiry at $2.00 for Saginaw, Onondaga, and coarse descriptions. Railroad freights were active and steadier.

Highwines were less active and unchanged, being quoted firm at 90c, all through the session. Sales were 150 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were very active, and firm at yesterday's rates, closing at 9c for wheat; 8 1-2c for corn, and 5 3 4c for oats, by sail to Buffalo. Corn to Oswego was quoted at 14 1-4c; do to Kington, 15a15 1 4c. Through rates to Portland and Boston were 23c on corn. The collapse of the corner on wheat caused a break in prices of wheat and corn to a point where it will pay to ship those cereals, and quite a number of outside shippers took hold. A total of 20 charters was reported, which, with 6 last evening, will carry out 120,000 bu wheat, and 520,000 bu corn.

Provisions were quiet. Mess pork was unchanged, with little disposition to trade either way, the attention of most operators being attracted to a discussion of the wheat difficulty. There is little offered, and it is understood that the firm controlling the corner in pork (the only corner now on the Board) are quietly buying up all the pork offered on the market. Lard was quiet but firm, at the outside quotations previously given. Meats were again stronger, the few parties holding them looking upon them as worth their weight in something but little less precious than gold. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $14.50a14.60; do seller September, $14 50a14.60; do seller October, $13 00a13 50; do seller December, $12.00a12.12 1 2; do seller the year, $11.87 1-2a$12.00. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8 5 8c; do seller the year, 8 1-4a8 1 2c; summer lard, 8 1 8a8 1-4c; dry salted shoulders, 6 1-2a6 3 4c; do rough side ribs, 8 3 4a9c; do short ribs, 9 1-4a9 1-2c; sweet pickled hams, 12a14 1-2c. Bacon, clear sides, 10 1 2c; do breakfast, 11a12c; and do ham, 14a16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9 00; extra mess do, $10 00; beef hams, $31.00a32.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 500 brls pork at $14.50; 100 tcs lard at 8 5-8c; 50,000 lbs short ribs, last evening, at 9c; 150 brls tallow at 8 1 2c.

Flour was somewhat more active to-day, though the demand was principally confined to the local trade. The drop in wheat caused some holders to concede a decline of 25a50c per brl on spring extras, and this induced a few buyers to take hold. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on p. t.; 50 brls do at $8 50; 25 brls spring extras at $7 00; 200 brls do (choice Wisconsin) at $6 75; 400 brls do at $6 12 1-2; 159 brls do at $6 00; 100 brls do (Oneida) at $5 75; 60 brls superfines at $3.00. Total, 1,194 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $12 50 o. t.

Wheat was moderately active, though much less so than yesterday, and averaged about the same as the close of that day, which was somewhat above the lowest point touched in the panic that followed the collapse of the corner. There was a good deal of settlement and talk of settlement by parties who had options outstanding on Monday night, but little speculative trading outside of this, as the trading public were generally cautious about dipping in again so soon, on the principle that a burned child dreads the fire. But the collapse has brought prices to a point that promises a first rate profit on shipment to New York, and two or three of our leading operators took hold liberally in this direction, buying largely for shipments. The receipts continue large, but are expected to lighten before long. The combination had received some 200,000 bu from Milwaukee, and about as much more would have been sent forward from that point by the close of the month if the cable had not parted. Of course no more will be received from Milwaukee, while a great deal of that collected at country points will be held back for a while. The combination had bought some 400,000 bu in Milwaukee, principally options, which would have resulted in a tight squeeze there if the corner had run its full course. There was a first-class demand for the lower grades of spring, moderate do for No. 1 spring, and a good inquiry for winter wheat, which is now down to a relatively low point. Seller the month opened at $1.14, declined to $1.11, advanced to $1.13 1 2, and closed at $1.12 1-2. Seller September sold at $1.10a1 13 1-4, closing at $1.12 1-2. Seller the year sold at $1.09a1.11. No. 3 spring opened weak at 90a91c, but closed strong at 93c bid. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.14 1 2; 25,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.13 3-4; 20,000 bu do at $1.13 1 2; 10,000 bu do at $1.13 1-4; 111,400 bu do at $1.13; 10,000 bu do at $1.12 3-4; 32,200 bu do at $1.12 1-2; 69 400 bu do at $1.12; 4,400 bu No. 3 do at 97c; 8 400 bu do at 96c; 9,600 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 94c; 2,000 do at 93c; 5,600 bu do at 92c; 6,800 bu do at 91c; 1,200 bu do at 90c; 4,800 bu rejected at 82c; 2,800 bu do 81c; 4,400 bu do at 75c; 800 bu No. 2 red winter wheat at $1.13; 800 bu No. 3 winter at 91c; 400 bu rejected do at 90c. Total, 291,600 bu.

Corn was active and irregular at about the same average of prices as yesterday. During the first half of the session the trading was principally for September, and the market ruled weak, owing to the fact that margins were being called with a lavish hand, and the parties concerned generally preferred selling to extending their responsibilities. Few new deals were made, for much the same reason. After these incumbrances were cleared up the market strengthened visibly, though New York closed weaker. The option opened at 39 1 2c, declined to 38 1 4c, advanced to 39 1-4c, and closed at 39c. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, was relatively very weak, owing to the excess of offerings. The option opened at 38 1 2c, and declined to 37 1 2c. At this point the shippers took hold to a liberal extent, and brought about a reaction to 38c; the market closing at 37 3 4c. Seller October was inactive, though one or two offered to buy, but there were no sellers. Cash sales were reported of 7 000 bu No. 2 at 40c (f. o. b.); 20,000 bu do at 39 3 4c; 40,000 bu do at 39 1 2c; 16 400 bu do at 38 1-4c; 143 400 bu do at 38c; 24,400 bu do at 37 1 2c; 10,000 bu do at 37 3 8c; 38,900 bu rejected at 36c; 800 bu do at 35 3 4c; 1,600 bu do at 35 1-2c; 400 bu no grade at 33c. Total, 286 500 bu.

Oats were dull at yesterday's outside prices, being firm in the hands of holders with no demand except for car lots to supply the local trade, and not much wanted for that purpose. Cash oats opened at 27 3-4c, declined to 27c, and closed at 27 1-4c. Seller the month was quoted at 27 1 4a27 1-2c; and seller September at 26c. Rejected was almost unsalable at 20a20 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 oats at 27 3-4c; 1,200 bu do at 27 1-2c; 2 400 bu do at 27 3 8c; 14 400 bu do at 27 1-4c; 6,000 bu do at 27c; 1,200 bu do at 20 1-2c; 3,600 bu do at 20 1-4c; 1,200 bu do at 20c. Total, 33,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, but a shade firmer than yesterday on No. 2, and easier on rejected. Cash sales were reported of 2 000 bu No. 2 at 54 1-2c; 2,400 bu do at 54c; 1,600 bu rejected at 45c. Total, 6,000 bu.

Barley was in fair demand, and continues strong on cash lots, the receipts being small, while some of the maltsters are anxious to buy. The market closed at 63c for No 2. Seller September was rather quiet, and a shade easier, selling at 60a60½c, and closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No 2 at 64c; 800 bu do at 63c; 1,200 No. 3 at 50c; 850 bu do at 49c; 400 bu rejected at 45c; 400 bu by sample at 65c; 800 bu do 64c; 800 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do 45c. Total, 7,600 bu.

TOBACCO.

The Hartford *Times* has the following:

Hartford County last year took $4,000,000 for its tobacco crop. This year it will sell, probably, $5 000 000 worth. Some of the German dealers in tobacco, from large and well known New York houses, have been here during the past week to visit the farmers of the surrounding towns, and inspect the growing tobacco crop. They wish to see for themselves what the prospect is, and what will be the probable *quality* as well as quantity of the crop of '72. They find a larger area in tobacco than was ever before seen in Connecticut; and never before has there been a more promising crop at this time in August. It *looks* all right; though no accurate prediction can be made of the quality,—that being a matter to be tested after the crop has been gathered and cured.

It is a striking sight, this immense tobacco crop in the fields. Even a railroad trip reveals something of its extent, though no idea of its actual amount can be obtained by any other means than a drive through the country roads and lanes, far and wide.

When it is considered that tobacco brings ready cash and that a fair article is worth 35 to 40 cents a pound, while superior qualities bring 50 cents, and even $1, one may cease to wonder at the general cultivation of such a crop by the farmers of the Connecticut Valley, to the exclusion of some of the more useful but less profitable crops upon which they formerly relied.

That tobacco which is grown in townships directly joining, or near, the Connecticut River is held in the highest repute in the New York market. One farmer, who had learned the secret of growing a fine quality, sold his crop last year at 75c and $1 a pound. He "realized," we think, about $20,000 for a crop which cost him no more trouble in its growth and care than a similar crop of corn would have cost. The secret is simple enough, and is no longer any secret. It is merely to take poor soil, say of a half-sandy, half-gravelly loam—anything of a generally poor and "leachy" nature, and fill it with horse-stable manure. On such worthless soil, properly broken and made fine, the highest priced tobacco is grown. By the wondrous chemistry of nature's hidden processes, the horse stable fertilizer makes the "silky leaf" so highly prized in the tobacco market as the best wrappers for "Havana fillers," or any other form of cigar. Since the Americans, quite as much as the Dutchmen, the Spaniards, or the Turks, have become a nation of smokers, this fact of the superiority of the wrapper leaf grown in the Connecticut River Valley assumes importance to the farmers in this region.

The increase of the tobacco culture has brought stable fertilizer into great demand, and all sorts of prices are paid for it. Hundreds of tons of it are brought to Glastonbury and East Hartford and to this city in vessels loaded at the New York docks. East Hartford last year paid out $52,000 for stable manure from New York alone. One farmer in that town not long ago bought a tract of almost worthless land along Silver Lane for about $7 or $8 per acre, and went into the tobacco-raising business. He now refuses $800 an acre for it.

THE CORNER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The culmination of the corner in wheat which took place to-day should be the closing argument in favor of reform, in the shape of a rule of the Board of Trade which shall put a stop to corners for all time to come, not only for the good of the commerce of the city, but of the whole Northwest, and to this end I would suggest the following rule be passed by the Board of Trade, and, if I mistake not, the men composing the Board are as ready to adopt such a rule as they ever will be.

RULE.

No trade known as "options" shall be held as binding by the rules of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago except margins be deposited by both parties to the amount of 10 per cent of the value of same at time of purchase.

Additional margins may be called, from time to time, by either party, according to the market value of the same, and a like sum shall be deposited by both parties.

The practical effect of this rule would be to restrict trading to its legitimate requirements, and prevent persons trading beyond their means. It would protect both parties, and limit the trading to an honest difference of opinions, which is legitimate.

Of course the rule would restrict the amount of business to the legitimate wants of the trade, and reduce the membership of the Board from one to two hundred, who now make their living out of the speculative side of the grain trade; but the balance that remain can do a legitimate business, and the country buyer can know precisely upon what terms he can sell his grain to arrive; that, too, with some degree of certainty that the party he sells to will not "lie down" (as it is termed), and refuse to take it. Under the present rules of the Board one or more men can bid up the market, reap a profit, and retire to private life, accounted "gamey fellows," simply by advancing the price from week to week, thus prevent margins being called on them, as at present the rules allow the one who has a profit in the grain to call a margin equal to the profit, leaving no protection to the seller if the market drops and his man fails, he is left with the grain on hand and must find a new customer for it at the best possible price. S.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.

LATER.

Very little business was transacted on the call. Provisions were quiet; wheat and oats firmer; corn steady. Sales on the call were as follows: 15 000 bu wheat seller September at $1.12 3 4; 15,000 bu do at $1 12 7 8; 20,000 bu do seller the year at $1.10 3 4; 10,000 bu corn at 37 7 8c; 45,000 bu do seller September at 40c; 5 000 bu oats at 27 3 4c; 10 000 bu do seller September at 26c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked
Wheat, cash	$1 13½	1.14
Wheat, seller August	1.12½	1.13¾
Wheat, seller September	1 12½	1.12¾
Wheat, seller the year	....	1.10¼
Corn, cash	37¾	38
Corn, seller September	38¼	39
Corn, seller last half September	....	....
Corn, seller October	40	40½
Oats, cash	27½	28
Oats, seller August	27½	27¾
Oats, seller September	25½	26
Oats, seller the year	....	....
Mess pork, cash or seller August	14.55	....
Mess pork, seller September	14 50	15 00
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	12.25
Lard, cash	8⅜	8½
Lard, seller December	8¼	....
Lard, seller the year	....	....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.

BUTTER—The market was dull to-day for all grades except choice, the excessive heat operating to check the outward movement. Prices were nominally unchanged. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 21@24c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Under this head there was but slight change noticeable. The demand for grain bags was of a liberal character but, aside from this there was little doing. Prices were steady as follows: Stark, 39½c; Grabampton, 39c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; woolsacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no abatement in the demand, a large business being transacted, and the feeling developed was one of firmness. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4 00; superfine do, $4 00@4 50; Rosendale cement, $3 00@3.25; Utica cement, $2 00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2 00@2 10; Akron cement, $2 00@2 10; marble dust, $3 50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls $1 25@1 50; white sand, per brl, $3 00@3.15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40 00@90 00; building brick, $9 50@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4 00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 40	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 00
15x22 to 18x30	8 25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25 50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32 00

BROOMCORN—There was a meagre inquiry, and prices were almost nominal: $40 00@80 00 per ton for fair; prime, $75.00@120 00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@60.00 per ton, and brush, $100 00@150.00.

BEANS—Met with a light inquiry, at the annexed range of prices: $2 25@2 50 for fair to choice premium, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—Remains quiet, with no decided change in values. The recent decline at the East has a weakening tendency, but the stocks are excessive, and the prices following are pretty generally adhered to: New York factory, 11½@12½c; Ohio factory, 9½@11½c; Western factory, 9½@11½c.

COAL—The market remains quiet and firm, at the following quotations: Lehigh, lump, $11 00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna $9 50; Erie, $9 00; Briar Hill, $9 00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6 00; Hocking Valley, $8 00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6 00.

COOPERAGE—We quote the market quiet, as is usually the case at this season of the year, but the majority of holders are firm in their views at the appended range of prices: Pork barrels, $1.30@1 45; lard tierces, $1 70@1 80; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $11 50@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $24 00@30.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23 00@27 00 ⅌ m.

EGGS—There was no improvement in the demand, and a light amount of trading was done. The supply is large.

FISH—Trade was fair so far as saltwater descriptions were concerned, and prices were firm. California salmon were also meeting with a good inquiry, but lake fish were dull and easy. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $4 25@5.00; No. 2 do, $4 70@4.80; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4 75; No 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9 25; No. 1 bay, $8 00@8 25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6 50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6 50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10 25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Slightly increased activity is noticeable in the dried fruits trade, and prices are becoming more settled and uniform. Stocks are still moderate, but are steadily improving. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11½@12½c; raisins, $2 55@2.65; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 31@33c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are coming in more freely, and present prices can hardly be maintained. Grapes will do better when this poor stock is worked off. Pears salable only at low prices. Peaches are doing well, as only a fair supply is received, and probably more can be obtained for such as we have to-day than if twice the quantity were in. Great complaint is being made as to the condition of a considerable amount of pigs received, being faced up by fine peaches, while those out of sight are good for nothing; also as to the size of the basket now in use. Two years ago the basket was supposed to hold one-third of a bushel, while now it is about one-fifth of the same amount. Shippers that build up a reputation as fair dealers soon find themselves well paid for the trouble. Sales: Apples—40 brls poor at $1 40@1 50; 60 good at $2 00; 135 choice at $2.50; 50 Maiden Blush at $2.75. Peaches—50 baskets in bad order at 20c; 175 small at 35c; 740 at 40c; 100 good at 45c; 850 at 50c; 185 at 55c; 140 choice at 60c; 150 do Crawfords at 75c; 290 boxes good at 40@45c; 90 choice at 50c; 144 choice Crawfords at 60@65c. Plums—10 baskets Damsons at $1.00. Grapes—50 cases (24 lbs) at 80c; 25 at $1 00; 30 at fresh at $1 50. Pears—95 boxes fair at 40c; 10 choice Seckel and 50 do other varieties at 75c; 43 choice Bartletts at 75@80c. Melons—Plenty and low. Sales: 2 000 small to fair size watermelons at $5 00@10 00 per 100; 1 000 good size at $12.00; 20 cases fresh muskmelons at $1 50 per case. Berries—Salable. Sales: Blackberries—30 cases soft (16 qts) at 12½c; 45 good at 14c; 20 at 15c. Lemons—Were more active at $11 00@12 00 per box.

GROCERIES—Refined sugars were again weak to-day, and in granulated, No. 2 A's, extra C's, and C's an ⅛c decline is noted. Soaps were also easier, White Lily, palm, and brown Windsor suffering a reduction of ¼c. With these exceptions values were steady and unchanged. Trade was quiet at the following quotations:

BICARB SODA—7½@7¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 22½@23c; prime do, 22¼@22½c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20½@20¾c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22¼@23½c; Maracaibo, 22¾@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@14c; crushed and powdered, 12¾@12½c; granulated, 12¼@12½c; A, standard, 11¾@11½c; do No. 2, 11¼c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, 11@11¼c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, [illegible]@11¼c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1 25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 21½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1 30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Was quiet and firm, without change in prices. Dealers were offering the following: Timothy, beater pressed, $18 00@19.50; do, loose pressed, $15 50@16.00; prairie, pressed, $10 00@11 50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14 00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9 00@11.00. For delivery of pressed $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue in steady, fair demand, and the market remains firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 12½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint 21c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—A very satisfactory business was transacted in this branch of the market, and prices were fully sustained. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 8-10@ 7c
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 8-10@ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	5 8-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 3-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 6 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18
Sheet iron	6½ @ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½ rates
German plow steel	11 @12½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	11 @12 rates

LEATHER—Was in good demand and the market was quoted steady and firm both for domestic and imported stock. The following prices are current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1 20@ 1 40
Calf, country	1 10@ 1 25
Rough upper, light	35@ 37
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 33
"B A" sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1 25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@85 00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1 80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 35@ 2 00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNER'S STOCK—Dealers were unanimous in reporting a good demand from all quarters, and as the stocks are not heavy, the feeling is strong. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 50; do, 12x12, $17 00; do, 14x20, $17 50; do. roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 43c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—Continue in good demand both on city and country account, and rates are well sustained: 10d to 60d, ⅌ keg, $6 00; 8d do, $6 25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6 75; 3d do, $7 50; do 3d; fine, $8 75; 2d do, $8 75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c discount ⅌ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—There was less activity in the inquiry and only a fair amount of trading was done. We quote:

Manila rope, ⅌ lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	21 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	6 @6 50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6 50 @7.5
Tar ⅌ brl	6 00 @6.50

OILS—The market was dull and unchanged. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do, boiled, 95c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2 00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY — Remain quiet as previously quoted:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	11 50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	12 50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven red	4 50
English orange mineral	15 00@16 00
English red lead	12 50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4 00@4 25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The demand to-day was of a fair character, and for turkeys prices ruled a shade higher. We now quote: Spring chickens, $2 00@3 00; old at $4.00; turkeys at 12½@[illegible] ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—Trade was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand, and quotations were easy: New at $1.00@1 40 per brl, and 39@40c per bu.

SEEDS—Timothy was in larger demand and higher. Other varieties were fairly active. We revise our list as follows: Timothy at $1 85@2 95 for good; $3.00@3 05 for prime; clover, $5.90@6.00.

SALT—A large demand existed for this commodity, and quotations were firm at $2 00 for Saginaw, Onondaga, and coarse varieties. We continue to quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2 00; coarse Diamond, C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $3 75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4 75.

SWEET POTATOES—Arriving more freely. Sales of 25 brls yellow at $5 00; 23 boxes (⅓ bu) at 65@75c; 10 brls red at $3 00.

TEAS—We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1 10@1 20; superfine to fine old hyson, [illegible]@$1 00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1 00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Is in demand and is firmly held at the subjoined quotations:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 29@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black pound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Is firm, as follows: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6.50@7 00 delivered.

WOOL—This market presents few new features worthy of special mention. Trade is gradually improving and quotations are fully sustained. The stocks are ample:

Tub, choice, extra	68 @70c
Tub, common	63 @66c
Fleece, XX good condition, light	55 @59c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40 @44c
Fleece, X good condition, light	52 @55c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40 @44c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	52 @56c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	53 @55c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	43 @48c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	34 @37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40 @44c
Super, pulled	52 @56c
Extra, pulled	50 @55c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug 21.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,773	5,917	225
Tuesday	3,584	13,086	633
Wednesday	2,000	13,100	609
Total	9,357	30 564	1,467
Same time last week	9 241	26 214	2 300
Week before last	8 001	20,492	2 619

Shipments during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	941	5 850	....
Tuesday	1,403	7 125	....
Total	2,344	12,975	....

CATTLE—In point of activity there was some improvement in the market, but in prices there was no change for the better. The receipts were not as large as on the preceding days of the week, but the supply actually on sale was much larger, as there were fully 3,000 stale cattle. This fact, coupled with continued unfavorable reports from the East, tended to keep the market depressed, and trading was slow, at weak and irregular prices. There were some choice beeves on sale, but, with a single exception, nothing brought over $6 25, while very few sold above $5.75. Most of the day's business was done at $2 50@2 75 for common to good through Texans; at $3 00@4 25 for common to fair Northern wintered; at $3.00@4 25 for common to choice cows and inferior to common steers; at $4.75@5 25 for fair to medium steers averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs. and at $5 50@5.75 for good to choice grades of from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs average. Texas cattle were extremely dull, especially so for stockers, the reports of the breaking out of the "Texas fever" among the herds at different points in the interior of this State having a tendency to make feeders extremely cautious about handling this imported stock. The market closed dull and heavy, with a large number of cattle left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5 50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.85@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5 50@5 75
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4 40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2 00@2 75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@2 75
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.50@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	medium steers	1,164	$5 10
18	medium steers	1,144	5.00
9	calves	311	4 00
34	medium steers	1,201	5 25
36	medium steers	1,091	5.00
10	choice steers	1,565	5 75
28	Texas cattle	960	2 80
87	Texas cattle	793	2 90
116	Texas cattle	724	2 25
27	Texas cattle	990	3 40
38	Texas cattle	955	3.10
20	Texas cattle	796	2.87½
42	Texas cattle	830	3 00
17	rough steers	1,361	5 50
16	choice steers	1,287	6.00
22	stockers	821	3.50
39	stockers	692	3.60
17	cows	967	3.00
19	good steers	1,233	5 45
17	cows	898	3.00
18	cows	996	3 62½
15	Texas cattle	926	2 50
52	good steers	1,192	5 62½
15	medium steers	1,186	5 12½
20	Texas cattle	851	2 80
50	good steers	1,265	5 50
52	choice steers	1,384	5.87½
18	good steers	1,170	5.55
68	good steers	1,127	5 50
48	choice steers	1,301	6.25
18	good steers	1,200	5 65
15	choice steers	1,450	5 95
52	choice steers	1,192	5 62½
50	good steers	1,188	5 25
16	choice steers	1,362	6.40
24	stockers	836	3 50
22	stockers	926	4 45
14	stockers	824	4 00
30	Cherokee steers	772	2 75
16	choice steers	1,321	6 00
100	Texans	1,015	3.25
18	cows	913	3.25

HOGS—There was a good demand for hogs, and the market ruled steady at the decline sustained yesterday, or at $4 40@4 80 for common to extra heavy, and at $4.60@4.90 for common to extra light. The supply was large, and not all sold, but a tolerable firm feeling prevailed at the close, and holders seemed confident of their ability to avert a further decline. Among the day's sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	300	$4.60	62	212	$4.85	42	210	$4.80
46	271	4 60	46	279	4 60	53	256	4 55
49	246	4.65	60	210	4.85	57	221	4.80
32	286	4.70	60	190	4 75	136	305	4.60
63	210	4 75	67	188	4 40	128	274	4 65
88	191	4 75	57	213	4.80	101	269	4 65
56	252	4 75	63	217	4 70	59	214	4.85
216	232	4 80	41	204	4.80	57	180	4 80
42	211	4 90	37	242	4.80	48	270	4.80
73	207	4 80	27	217	4.75	55	207	4 80
58	213	4 80	57	241	4 65	44	233	4 75
142	323	4 60	51	268	4 75	47	232	4.80
168	200	4 80	65	224	4 90	49	234	4.70
155	183	4.85	52	229	4.80	45	257	4 75
254	264	4 65	56	240	4.80	88	118	3.50
114	162	4 80	32	213	4.80	53	185	4 80
144	319	4 75	46	227	4.80	58	186	4.80
54	239	4.85	58	232	4.85	94	254	4 65
51	282	4.60	50	241	4 85	62	194	4 85
75	182	4.80	50	272	4 70	46	270	4.80
30	308	4 50	59	174	4.87½	60	191	4 75
92	322	4 65	46	205	4.85	44	298	4.50
51	283	4.60	52	241	4.85	44	299	4 60
42	293	4 85	108	196	4.85	41	309	4.60

SHEEP—The market was quiet at about former rates. The demand, though small, equalled the supply. We note the following

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
77	78	$3 85	99	79	$4.37½
90	100	4.80	73	98	5 00
93	80	4.30	97	81	4.00

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,965	1,764
Shingles, m	1,480	946
Lath, pieces, m	839	132

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,118	2,335
Shingles, m	3,266	2,193
Lath, pieces, m	485	288

CARGOES—The demand for lumber continues active, and under meagre receipts prices were well sustained. At 1 o'clock the docks were clear. A sawed shingles and lath ruled moderately active at former figures. Pickets sold to a fair extent at $10 00@11 00 per 1,000 afloat. Lumber freights were active and higher to nearly all the East and West Shore ports.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$ 3.50@3.75
Ludington, ⅌ m	3.25
Pentwater, ⅌ m	3.00
Muskegon, ⅌ m	2.50
White Lake, ⅌ m	2 75
Grand River, ⅌ m	2.50

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord	3 50
Railroad ties	.13c
Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m	2 50
Ahnepee—wood, ⅌ cord	3 50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .05c
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13c
Ahnepee—shingles	.30c
Menominee	4.50
Oconto	5.00@ 5.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19 00@21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18 00
Common strips and boards	14 50@15.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.00
Joist and scantling	12 25@12 37½
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	2 50@ 2.75
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Sales afloat include the following:

Cargo schr Hamilton, from Muskegon, 130 m ft common mixed at $13 50 for inch; $12 25 for 2-inch, and $2.75 for lath. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo barge Mars, from Ludington, 31 m ft boards and strips at $15.00; 158 m [illegible] short joist and scantling at $12 37½; 31½ m lath at $1.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo scow Evergreen, from Muskegon, [illegible] m ft strips and boards at $19 00; 4 m ft joists and scantling at $12 37½; 24 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Mystic, from Muskegon, 151 m ft boards and strips, circular sawed, at $12.25. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo scow Minnie Corlett, from Pentwater, 600 m shingles at $3 02½. Sold by William Meglade.

Cargo schr Souvenir, from Pentwater, 60 m ft common boards and strips at $14.00; 30 m ft short 3x12s at $13.50. Sold by William Meglade.

Cargo schr C. J. Reeder, from Muskegon, 386 m lath at $2.75; 47 m ft strips and boards at $20 25. Sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo scow Flora, from Saugatuck, 80 m ft common mixed at $12 50. Sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

In this branch of the market a good business was transacted, and for common and medium grades prices were firmer. Other descriptions ruled firm. We now quote as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	40 00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40 00
Common siding	20 00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37 00@38 00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	[illegible]
A stock boards	36.00@38 00
B stock boards	33.00@35 00
Common boards	25.00@27 00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14 00@16.00
Fencing	15 00@16 00
Dry fencing	14 00@15 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16 00@18 00
Pickets, square	18.00@23 00
Pickets, flat	13 00@15 00
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]@16 00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20 00@35 00
Ash (dry)	20 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	20 00@35 00
Black walnut	50.00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25 00@50 00
Cherry	30 00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The offerings were about equal to all requirements of the trade, and prices were steady as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.00 @3.12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1 50 @2 00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.........A

Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 50 m lath.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 17 boxes [illegible] hides, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Sheboygan, 5 seed, and 14 jars butter, brls flour [illegible] hides, 20 boxes sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, B[illegible], 30 tons pig iron, 450 [illegible].
Prop Empire State, 615 pkgs fish, and sundries, bars rail[illegible].
[illegible] Saugatuck, 75 m lumber, 120 m [illegible].
Prop Ira [illegible] pkgs fish, and sundries.
[illegible] Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 600 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Bark Hemisphere, Erie, 600 tons coal.
Schr Willis, Sister Bay, 130 cds wood.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 75 cds slabs.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Scow Sea Bird, Mathison's Pier, 2,800 railroad ties, 370 telegraph poles.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, 150 tons pig iron and sundries.
Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop May Flower, Buffalo, 2,000 brls salt.
Prop May Flower, Beaver Harbor, 134 hlf brls fish.
Barge Gladiator, Manistee, 145 m lumber.
Schr R. H. Becker, Ahnapee, 120 cords wood.
Schr J. Catchpole, Milwaukee, 8 850 bu wheat.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber and 40 m lath.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, 165 cords wood.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 145 m lumber and 30 m lath.
Schr G. L. Seaver, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Wm. C. Brown, Buffalo, 540 tons coal.
Schr David Dale, Portage Lake, 118 m lumber and 40 m lath.
Schr C. H. Heg, Muskegon, 150 m lumber and 100 m lath.
Schr Wm. Sanderson, Little Sturgeon, 230 m lumber and 30 m shingles.
Schr J. Spy, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, White River, 135 m lumber.
Schr C. C. Butts, Horn's Pier, 5,000 cedar posts.
Schr G. H. Warrenton, Vermillion, O., 368 tons stone.
Scow Coaster, Black Creek, 55 cords wood.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 65 m lumber.
Scow Trio, White Lake, 55 cords slabs.
Barge Commerce, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 75 m lath, 20 m pickets.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 1,500 railroad ties.
Schr Gold Hunter, Milwaukee, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Menominee, Muskegon, 220 m lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr S. V. R. Watson, Erie, 748 tons coal.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
Schr Sailor Boy, Ludington, 700 m shingles.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 123 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr A. Plyzer, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr E. G. Grey, Muskegon, 113 m lumber.
Schr Kearsarge, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 85 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Scow I. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Scow Adda, Hamlin, 90 m lumber, 26 m lath.
Scow Ahnepee, Sandy Bay, 74 cds wood.
Schr Harmonia, White Lake, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED..........Aug. 21.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 10 brls flour and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 15,032 bu corn, 12 020 bu oats, 56 sacks wool, 5 tcs lard, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Port Huron, 13 828 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 85 bags grain and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn, 146 boxes seed and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 dry hides, 10 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Lake Forrest, Buffalo, 21,140 bu corn.
Schr St. Peter, East Traverse, 1,555 bu corn, 6,700 bu oats.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Buffalo, 14 381 bu wheat.
Schr C. C. Butts, Horn's Pier, sundries.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 200 bu oats, and sundries.
Scow Hercules, Charlton, sundries.
Bark Pestigo, Buffalo, 28,341 bu corn.
Schr B. K. Lummis, Goderich, 1,875 bu corn.
Schr Gold Hunter, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Engagements were: To Buffalo—Schrs Gallatin, Camden, G. C. Cooper, Northwest, Champion, J. R. Bentley; props Mayflower, Empire State, W. M. Tweed; schrs Wm Sturges, M. I. Wilcox, corn at 8½c; prop Detroit, corn at 8c; schrs Gold Hunter, Butcher Boy, and Yankee, wheat at 9 c; prop Oneida, corn on through rates; prop Nebraska, corn at 8½c. To Port Colborne—Schr Idaho, corn at 8½c, and schr Willis, corn at 8½c. To Montreal—Prop Scotia, corn on p. t. To Collingwood—Schr William Sanderson, corn at 6½c. To Sarnia—Prop Montgomery, corn through to Boston. To Kingston—Schrs M. J. Merrick and Republic, wheat at 16c; schr J. Mullens, corn at 15c. To Walkerville—Schr St. Lawrence, wheat at 7½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—Grain freights are quiet and unchanged. Engagements: To Buffalo—Schr Monticello, wheat at 8½c. To Oswego—Schr Cortez, wheat at 13½c.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—Freight room is in good demand, but vessels are very scarce. Grain vessels are wanted at 11c to Oswego for wheat. To Buffalo 6c by steam is paid.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—Rates strong and advanced on coal to Chicago 10c from Buffalo, 15c from Erie, and 20c from Cleveland. Charters reported as follows: Prop Blanchard, salt to Chicago at 20c per brl f. o. b.; schooners D. P. Dobbins, Gifford, and Richards, coal Erie to Chicago at $1 35 per ton, free; schr Columbia coal to Wyandotte at $1.00 per ton, free; schr W. M. Stanard, coal to Milwaukee p. t.; barge Russell and bark Sherwood, coal to Chicago p. t.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 19.—DOWN—Schr Hunter, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; schr China, Port Huron to Kingston, timber; bark Cecelia, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Wake Up, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; schr Kate, Cleveland to Oshawa, coal; schr Ben Franklin, Cleveland to Oswego, wheat; schr Emery, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; bark George Thurston, Bear Creek to Kingston, timber; schr Collier, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Frank Crawford, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr B. Essleigh, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; prop Schicklung, Chicago to Montreal, wheat; schr Clayton Belle, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Enterprise, Monroe to St. Catharines, wood; schr John Magee, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr F. L. Barber, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Corsican, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; schr Australia, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; prop Young America, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse; schr Dauntless, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Ontario, of Montreal, Port Huron to Kingston, staves; schr Coquette, Cleveland to Brockville, coal; schr M. L. Collins, Cleveland to Ogdensburg, coal; schr Rutherford, Cleveland to Hamilton, corn; brig E Cohen, Toledo to Kingston, coal; brig Emerald, Port Huron to Kingston, staves; bark Mary Jane, Bay City to Kingston, timber; bark Mary Barttle, Bay City to Kingston, timber; bark Southampton, Port Huron to Kingston, timber; brig Peerless, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; bark General Burnside, Bay City to Clayton, staves; schr Annandale, Cleveland to Port Hope, coal and staves; bark Mary Merrill, Bay City to Kingston, timber; prop Canada, Toledo to Montreal, wheat; steam-barge Wm. Cowie, Port Huron to Ogdensburg, lumber.

UP—Schrs Portland, Argus, Mary Grover, New Dominion, of Toronto, Portage, Knight Templar, D. Freeman; prop Maine; barks Wenona, Fanny Campbell, Pride of America; schrs H. G. Cleveland, Lillie Parsons, Light Guard, Jennie Graham, Wm. Elgin.

AT ELEVATOR—Schrs Dashing Wave, Montpelier, W. Faller, Prince Alfred. Wind north.

From the Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Sault Canal on the dates given, as reported by Superintendent Carleton: On the 17th, bound up, prop St. Louis; schrs Amoskeag, Lamb, Otter, E. C. Roberts, J. F. Card, A. H. Moss, Cambridge; down, prop Peerless; schrs Empire State, Exchange, Selkirk, Willie Heller, H. A. Richmond, D. A. Vanvalkenburgh, Eveline Bates. On the 18th, bound up, prop China; schrs John Burt, Winona, E. B. Blake; down, prop H. B. Tuttle; schrs G. H. Ely, Emma A. Mayes, White Cloud, and prop Meteor. Depth of water on lower mitre sill, 11 feet 10 inches.

Inexcusable Detention.

Complaint has become quite general with the owners of vessels engaged in the ore trade, of serious detention both in loading and unloading. Expressions of dissatisfaction regarding the unreasonable delay in loading at Escanaba were published a few days since; similar complaint is made relative to discharging cargo. It is claimed that dispatch is seldom given to the discharge of ore vessels. The schooner Sea Bird is mentioned as having been kept a week unloading at Erie recently. The complaint of unreasonable delay in discharging cargo includes Buffalo, Cleveland, and Erie. Vessels engaged in the ore trade are generally under sworn contracts, and, in view of the fact that grain and lumber now pay much better than the ore contracts, with every prospect of doing still better, it is not strange that the owners should complain of the loss of time. Unless there is a change for the better in respect to loading and unloading of ore, vessels will go to other business, and those under contract seek other trade another season. [illegible] will avoid

[illegible] of Propelling Ships.

A Hamilton [illegible] reports that recently a number of gentlemen interested in shipping met at Canada Basin to examine a new means of propelling ships, which has been invented and patented by J. J. Allingham, of Hamilton Road, Everton. Mr. Allingham's idea is to make the waves, acting upon the hull, propel the ship; and this he proposes to do [illegible] a very novel contrivance. Beneath the keel of the vessel he would fix two oblong steel frames, each fitted with two sets of blades to open and shut crosswise. One frame he would set [illegible] the fore part and the other to the stern [illegible] the frames would be fixed at an angle. [illegible] rises on the sea the pressure of the water upon [illegible] her forward; the frames would of necessity [illegible] opening, would [illegible] and when she sank, the blades [illegible] forward motion would [illegible] the opposite angle, and the apparatus would [illegible] be continued. When she also have the [illegible] steady, but, the frames on the left rolled over to the [illegible] side of the frames [illegible] would tend to bring her [illegible] to the left, perpendicular; and when the right side would the closing of the blades one of the frames have a similar effect. The [illegible] lessened, according to the state of the weather, would have to be increased. To stop the vessel it would be necessary [illegible] the action of the frames. It will be seen [illegible] upon the motion of the waves; but at sea [illegible] appliance depends entirely [illegible] the case that there is not a sufficient [illegible] motion in the water to raise a vessel several [illegible] The inventor believes that the apparatus [illegible] be a sufficient propelling power for ships [illegible] required to travel at a great speed; but [illegible] as auxiliary power, [illegible] amount of [illegible] supply ships with a [illegible] and to provide against accident. The working of the invention was [illegible] upon a model ship seven feet in length [illegible] little vessel held its way against the tide [illegible] with considerable speed, even in comparatively calm water, travelling [illegible]. It seemed to be that the opinion of those [illegible] somewhat crude state at present, but that [illegible] founded upon a sound principle, which, if fully applied, would be of great value to the mercantile marine.

Lake Superior.

[illegible] Purser of the steamer Meteor, Mr. S. H. [illegible] Lake Superior at 1 a. m. this morning, which arrived [illegible] the following, taken from the [illegible]: The Meteor left Duluth on the [illegible] m. The steamer India arrived 15th [illegible] morning. Called at [illegible], and arrived at Portage [illegible] 16th at 8 p. m. Received on board [illegible] of copper, and left on the 17th at 5 a. m. [illegible] steamer Atlantic in Portage Lake bound up. Arrived at Marquette at noon same day. The steamer St. Paul was at Marquette bound up. Received on board 182 tons pig iron, and left at 8:30 same evening, arriving at the Sault the following morning. Met steamer China above the Sault bound up. Left the Sault at 1:15 p. m., Detour at 10 p. m., and arrived as above stated. The Meteor brought down the following cargo: 116 tons of copper for John R. Grout, Detroit; 8 tons miscellaneous freight for Buckley & Co., Detroit; 52 pkgs fish for Buckley & Co., balance of cargo for Cleveland and Buffalo; also 60 passengers.—*Detroit Tribune* Aug. 20.

Lake Matters in Brief.

WIND.—Last evening southwest.

REPAIRING.—The schooners E. C. Crawford and Australia, are at Bates & Co.'s ship-yard being repaired.

GROUNDED.—The schooner Edward Blake, with 19,000 bushels of wheat from Port Louise, grounded on the Point Frederick Shoals, upon her arrival Friday morning. Two tugs succeeded in getting her off, after considerable difficulty.

AID TO THE PROPELLER ARGYLE.—The tug Lady Franklin was dispatched from Kingston on Friday with pumps, etc., to the sunken propeller Argyle. Captain Fortier, of Toronto, has the management of the work. There is about $30 000 insurance in American companies on the cargo.

AGAIN UNFORTUNATE.—The schooner American Union, which sustained serious damage a few days since by collision with the schooner Osborne on Lake Michigan, was on Monday again the victim of a serious disaster near Port Huron. Shortly after entering the river, laden with ore, she was run into by a steamer, name not given, cutting her taffrail through to her cabin, and narrowly escaping sending her to the bottom. She was temporarily repaired, and is *en route* to Cleveland in tow of the Clark.

THE STEAMER FAVORITE DAMAGED.—Yesterday, at noon, the steamer Favorite was damaged while lying at her dock, outside the barge Burnside, by the ferry-boat Hope running foul of her. The Favorite has gone to the shipyard for repairs.—*Detroit Tribune*, Aug 20.

LEAKING.—The brig Helfenstein, laden with salt, arrived yesterday from Buffalo in a leaky condition. The leak was discovered when she was at Point Abino. She returned to Buffalo. No dry dock being available there, the Captain noted protest, double-manned his vessel, and with a fair wind proceeded on the voyage, and, by active exertions at the pumps, was enabled to keep her free until her arrival at this port.—*Ibid.*

ORE GOING FORWARD.—Another installment of ore cargoes passed this way yesterday, as follows: Per steamer Forest City, 1,068 tons; barge McGregor, 1 184 tons; steam barge Raleigh, 1,297 tons; schr S. P. Ely, 1,002 tons; schr American Union, 886 tons; total amount for Cleveland, 5,411 tons. For Detroit, schr Eagle Wing, 4?0 tons. Beside the above six cargoes are on the way from Marquette, per sail vessels, amounting in the aggregate to 2,100 tons, for Cleveland.—*Ibid.*

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*7:45 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*2:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:38 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	§6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*7:45 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	*9:00 p m	*8:00 p m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	§6:25 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	†9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
* Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:15 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:46 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:30 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:46 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*4:46 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	§6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	4:55 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	‡9:00 p m	§6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. § Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	§6:30 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'odati'n	*12:20 p m	*2:15 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:16 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	8:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:20 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a m	*8:55 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	§6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:30 a m	*8:55 p m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*10:30 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	§6:30 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	7:30 a m

Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

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THE AMOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

We have before us a document which professes to be prepared by persons familiar with the public accounts, and which gives some extraordinary statements. Without indorsing charges of which we have no information, we call attention to a few probable and notorious facts shown by the official reports of the Secretary and Treasurer. We have four "official" statements of the amount of the public debt on the 30th of June, 1869, which was four months after Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury. These statements are: 1, Mr. Boutwell's finance report for 1869, which states the amount of the public debt on June 30, 1869; 2, his monthly statement for July, 1869; 3, his finance report for 1870; and 4, the Register of the Treasury's statement. These four accounts, all professing to give the amount of the debt at the beginning of the Administration, differ very materially. They thus state the amount of the debt, July 1, 1869:

1. Finance report, 1869, page 29...$2,656,603 955.73
2. Monthly debt statement, July 1, 1869........ 2 645 170,294 16
3. Finance report, 1870, page 25.... 2 588 452.213 94
4. Finance report, 1870, page 276... 2 489,002 480 58

Here is a most remarkable discrepancy in the statement of the amount of the debt when Grant came into office. Before we can ascertain how much the debt has been reduced during General Grant's term, it is necessary to know how much the debt was when that term begun. No two of these official reports agree, the difference between them ranging from $11,000,000 to $156,000,000. The amount of the debt due July 1, 1872, according to Mr. Boutwell, is $2,294,957,142. If this sum be deducted from the present statement of what the debt was in 1869, the reduction has been over three hundred millions of dollars; but, if it be deducted from the amount of the debt on that date stated by the Treasurer in 1870, then the reduction has only been one hundred and ninety-four millions of dollars. The Register of the Treasury is the National bookkeeper, who by law must keep an accurate statement of the public debt. He declares, in his report of 1870, that the debt on July 1, 1869, was $156,000,000 less than it is stated to have been by Mr. Boutwell.

Both of these accounts cannot be correct, and the fact that the Secretary and his bookkeeper differ as to the amount of the public debt on a given day, to the extent of $156,000,000, indicates a looseness and carelessness in the way of doing business that call for prompt correction. The Secretary's annual reports of the amount of the public debt and the amount of interest paid thereon show an excess of payment of interest over that due on the outstanding debt, of about three millions of dollars. The interest is paid by the redemption of coupons, and the fact that more coupons are redeemed every year than are called for by the bonds legally outstanding indicates, in the absence of any explanation, that there are bonds outstanding of which the Treasury has no record.

In the reports of the Register of the Treasury, giving the amount of the public debt on the 30th of June in each year, there is a regular uniformity and agreement, from 1861 to 1871. In last year's report the Register changes all these figures, including those published by himself in previous years, these alterations all being made to increase the amount of the debt at the time Grant entered office.

These extraordinary discrepancies in the public accounts show the necessity for a general overhauling of the books of the officers. When the Register of the Treasury, who is the officer provided by law to protect the public against fraud by the other officers, finds it necessary to go back and change the reports of all his predecessors, including his own, in order to make his statement agree with that given to the public by others, it is important that there should be an investigation. Look at the exhibit: Register Chittenden, Register Jeffries, and Register Allison published annually a statement of the public debt, from 1861 to 1870, which never varied a cent. In 1871, Register Allison doctored all these figures of the past ten years, including his own previous statements, and put them out in a new form, made necessary in order to show that the public debt in 1869 was great enough to sustain Mr. Boutwell's boast. Here are the Register's figures for 1870 and those for 1871. They show the amount of the debt on the 1st day of July in each year since 1860; and the reader will note the changes made by the Register:

Year.	Finance report, 1870, p. 278 Reg. Allison's report.	Finance report, 1871 p. 369, Reg. Allison's report.
1861	$ 90.887.828 68	$ 90,483,873.72
1862	514 211 371,92	524 176,412 13
1863	1,098,793,181 37	1,119 772 138,63
1864	1,740,690 489.49	1 815 784 370.57
1865	2,681,803 678 58	2 680 647 869.74
1866	2,783 425 879 21	2 773 236,173 69
1867	2 692 199 215 12	2 678 126,103 87
1868	2 636 320,964 67	2 611 687,851 19
1869	2,489,002 480 58	2 588 452,213 94
1870	2,386 359 599.74	2 480 672,427 81
1871		2 353 211 332 32

Such "accounting" as this throws discredit upon all official statements coming from the Treasury. An officer of a bank who would publish a statement of its affairs annually for many years, and then alter the figures of his previous statements to make them produce a desired result, would destroy public confidence in the institution.

As there is no hope for any other report of the condition of the Treasury than such as the present officers choose to make, and as these have begun to doctor their own statements, the best way is to get a new President and a new Secretary of the Treasury, who will have no special object in doctoring the accounts, and who will tell the public exactly how much the debt is, how much it ought to be, and how much money is on hand.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

Conceding that Grant's Administration has not been so bad after all; that the number of his relatives whom the President has appointed to office is not as many—by some half a dozen—as it is generally supposed to be; that in the San Domingo affair he did not intend to browbeat our sister Republic of Hayti, or to deposit a nest-egg for the laying on of gifts; that in the Ku-Klux, General Order, and other business of which the people have been complaining, he has carried himself correctly; and that, having served the country faithfully in war, he has served it likewise in peace; if it thence follows that we cannot get along without him for the next four years, it follows, *a fortiori*, that we cannot get along without him at all! The argument that would re-elect him upon the ground of his mediocrity would exclude from the candidacy our wisest and best citizens, and, by lowering the standard of statesmanship and the tone of public morality, would debase the American people into an acceptance of him as Consul or Dictator for life. The conclusion is inevitable from the premises of his partisans, who utterly ignore the pretensions of anybody else to the Presidency, and who accord to him the exclusive right to it. This is their dilemma; and they do not get out of it by the bare-faced assumption of Grant's super-excellence as a man and a ruler. *That* is only shifting the argument from mediocrity to the argument from fitness, so that, the longer he is in, the more fit he will be for it, and, consequently, the longer he ought to be kept in,—*i. e.*, for life!

That there is grave cause of danger ahead from Grantism may be shown from (1) the kind of Government which it has already set up; (2) the sort of men who compose and control that Government; and (3) the character of Grant himself.

The Government which Grantism has set up is so unlike any which has preceded it in the United States, or elsewhere, that it is difficult to class it; but it may be defined as an inchoate despotism of the see-saw kind. Of the men who compose that Government, it is sufficient to say that they are the tools of Morton, Cameron, Murphy, *et id genus omne*. To avoid returning to obscurity, they would stop at nothing short of actual suicide. For *them* to give up place and power, if by any means they could retain them, is not within the probabilities; and to be gotten out they must be driven out by a vote so preponderating that they cannot tamper with it or dispute it. A political death—with the judgment of the people in prospective—they would not die if they could help it. For monarchy, therefore, they are ripe, and are ready to fall into it at any time.

The character of a man being what he is, not what he is supposed to be, it can only be known by his acts. These are its manifestations, and by them it is to be ascertained. Now, what has Grant done whereby we may infer what he really is?

He has accepted gifts, and rewarded the givers with office.

He has tampered with the independence and integrity of Congress, by personally soliciting members to favor his San Domingo scheme.

He has employed the army to do the work of the Constable, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of profound peace.

He has upheld the infamous carpet-bag rule in the Southern States, and thereby impoverished the white people of that section.

He has menaced the independence of Hayti, while professing to be the especial friend of the colored race.

He has shamefully abused the appointing power, by selecting for his Cabinet the commonest of men, whose names—spelt by the unlettered muse—had else remained unknown.

He has set himself up for a second term in an office which he must know, and which he half confesses, that he is unsuited for.

He has ostracised every public man who has had the independence and the manliness to differ from him.

He has—but we forbear to continue the enumeration of his notorious doings further. The instances given show that his conception of Government consists solely in having his own way.

It therefore behooves patriotic people of all shades of opinion to consider whither we are drifting, and to ask one another if it would not be more prudent to leave Grant out of office than to continue him in. As we have shown, the argument that would re-elect him could be urged with even greater force to elect him for the third time, and to make him Consul or Dictator for life.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF PATRIOTISM.

There is an enthusiasm of humanity, as well as of patriotism, whereof the author of "Ecce [illegible]" discourses in such good English. It is latent in most men, but all are more or less susceptible of it. On momentous occasions it shows itself now and then [illegible] astonishing intensity, and hence "the immortal names that were not [illegible] to die." The schoolboy will read[illegible] instances, and we refrain from repeating them here. Suffice it to say they were, without exception, enthusiasts, who, all aglow with patriotism themselves, kindled the sacred flame in the hearts of others, and fired the hearts of their countrymen. But it is on the ordinary occasions of everyday life that the exhibition of this enthusiasm is most [illegible]. Its manifestation at such times is r[illegible]ed by the indifferent as out of place, absurd and ludicrous by the vulgar. "The fool! the fool!" they say, and in their hearts they really love and respect the man who is first, last, and always for his country. The public virtue which develops this sort of enthusiasm [illegible]es through every vicissitude of the State, but, in the piping times of peace, the great mass of men, only as a senti[illegible] nothing without to vita[illegible]. There being [illegible] it is practically dead, often for lo[illegible], save in the hearts of the few enthusiasts who keep it alive.

We naturally indulge in such [illegible] upon a review of the life of Horace Greeley, whose enthusiasm of patriotism induced even his life-long enemies to cast off their prejudices and follow him. A more remarkable instance of mere soul-power is not to be found in history than that displayed by him in the conversion of the great Democratic party. The intellect of no man could have accomplished it. The will of a million men in arms essayed it in vain. The heel of despotism was powerless to grind it into a fact. But Horace Greeley, the apostle of liberty and friend of man, by the sheer magnetism of his example, invoked from out the chaos of the times the spirit of fraternity and peace, and attracted to himself the men, of all others, against whose sins of omission and commission he had been fulminating anathemas and maranathemas all his life! His pen was indeed mightier than the sword, for it not only helped to free the slave, but it emancipated the master, and then tripled its triumph in the making of both his friends. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

The enthusiasm of Horace Greeley's patriotism antedates the Rebellion by just so many years as it took him and his confreres of the press to render the military successes of Grant not only possible, but sure. The people see and feel all this when they look at the two men from the common-sense standpoint, and compare their respective careers. Grant never was enthusiastic; Greeley always was. While Grant was sleeping the sleep of the sluggard, Horace Greeley was up and doing, and was the busiest of men. Man and boy, Grant was a nonentity until the war made him an available candidate for the Presidency, which he has well-nigh brought into disrepute; but, from his apprenticeship to his nomination at Cincinnati and Baltimore, Horace Greeley has been a man among men, and an ardent co-worker with the toiling millions who have made the country what it is. At every point the comparison is odious to Grant, than whom a more arrant dead-beat was never foisted upon an intelligent people.

As to Greeley, they may call him ludicrous, whimsical, visionary, and depict him in ungainly attitudes and in unseemly company, but they cannot impugn his integrity, or belie the record of his well-spent life. To the enthusiasm of his abounding patriotism will he owe his election, upon the announcement of which we shall take a new departure in the direction of a prosperous future.

ROGUES FALLING OUT.

The latest reports from South Carolina show that the corner which the carpet-baggers had on the public funds of that State has broken, and that their party is going to pieces. Like other thieves, they have commenced quarrelling over the plunder, and the result will undoubtedly be the breaking up of the gang. They have now had control of the State since 1867, and during the past five years have lived in clover upon the issues of fraudulent bonds. They have succeeded in closing up many of the prominent public institutions for want of funds with which to support them. They have saddled the people with enormous taxes, and have so burdened the State with obligations that there seems no possible way of escape except by repudiation. Having brought the State into financial disgrace and possible bankruptcy, and exhausted the possibilities of further plundering, they have now split up into factions, and are fighting each other with a bitter and furious antagonism. The triangular fight which is now going on between the Governor, State Treasurer, and Secretary of State, shows very clearly that the Financial Board, which was composed of Governor Scott, N. G. Parker, State Treasurer, and D. H. Chamberlain, Attorney General, have put upon the market nearly $7,000,000 in fraudulent bonds, in the following manner: In 1870, the bonded debt of the State amounted to about $7,500,000, and at this time an act was passed by the General Assembly to make the State bonds and stocks uniform, by issuing a new series of conversion bonds and exchanging them for the old. Accordingly, the bonds were prepared and signed, and turned over to the Financial Board. One million dollars of the old bonds were retired by exchange for the new, but gradually, by legislative extravagance and carpet-bag stealing, the funds in the Treasury disappeared, and, having no other way left, they by degrees hypothecated the remaining $6,000,000 of conversion bonds to secure loans effected in New York through their financial agent, expecting to redeem them by funds from the tax levy. This, however, they failed to do, for the people of the State were virtually ruined. Having exhausted the $6,000,000, they then used the $1,000,000 of old bonds as collaterals, and the whole concern was finally sold out, and now stands as a debt against the State in the market. It was by this *modus operandi* that the public debt, which, in 1870, was stated by Governor Scott to the Congressional Ku-Klux Committee to be $9,000,000, mounted up in a few weeks to $16,000,000. In the quarrel over the responsibility of these measures, the carpet-baggers and the negroes have hopelessly divided. The honest men in the Republican party are laboring hard to get rid of the thieves, and it is not impossible that the white people of the State, who are all for Greeley, except the carpet-baggers, will sink political issues as far as State officials are concerned, and work for any Republicans who will free the State from the dominion of the carpet-baggers, and will combine with them against the various factions of the thieves who have been plundering the State so long. The State election is not so much a question of politics as of self-preservation. Another lease of power to the Ring thieves, of whatever faction they may be, would hopelessly ruin South Carolina; and the honest and respectable men of the State are determined to make one last effort, although they have to fight against the carpet-baggers and their money, and the ignorant negroes who may be bought with it.

There is hope, now that the carpet-baggers are quarrelling among themselves, that those who are striving to save the State may be successful and that the days of carpet-baggers in South Carolina are over. If they can accomplish this, they can accomplish everything, and political questions will soon regulate themselves. What is first wanted, and is imperatively necessary to the rescue of the State from utter ruin, is honesty and economy in the administration of the finances. This burden has been imposed upon the honest men of the State by five years of carpet-bag rule, for which the Grant Administration is responsible, and, in combining with any respectable portion of the Republican party, they are not supporting the Administration, but opposing those whom the Administration has supported. In taking this stand, they have to contend against the carpet-baggers in power, their money, and their opportunities to perpetrate election frauds; but, if it be true that when rogues fall out honest men get their dues, there is hope even for South Carolina.

* * *

Dr. Houard, who was recently released by the Spanish authorities from jail at Cadiz, has now arrived in this country, and, as report says, is going to Washington to press his claim against Spain for damages, both direct and indirect. It s[illegible] us that Dr. Houard has already [illegible] reputation enough as a martyr, and [illegible] he insists upon that privilege any long[illegible] [illegible] grow to be ridiculous. Considering [illegible] suspicious circumstances which [illegible] the Spanish authorities to [illegible] that he was conniving with the C[illegible] revolutionists, and the trouble he has al[illegible]sed the American Government, to say nothing of his slender claims to American citizenship, he ought to be content with his release and return to the country of which he claims to be a citizen. Instead of pressing any demand against Spain for further damages, he had better remain at home now, and perform some of the duties of an American citizen, if he is one, and let Spain alone. He is liable to run his martyrdom into the ground.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

The despatches from Ireland, for the past three or four days, have borne sad testimony to the apparently irreconcilable feud between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics, in this instance exemplified by the Belfast riots, which have been marked by a savagery almost unexampled in brutality, and which, in their bloody details, recall the memorable riots of 1866. Men, women, and children have been killed. Peaceful citizens walking the streets have been shot down like dogs. Private houses have been pulled down and burned. Stores and warehouses have been demolished and their contents carried off by the mob. Attempts have been made to burn churches and other Roman Catholic institutions, and for three days the mob of Orange rioters have held possession of the city, and have sallied out in parties numbering several hundreds, burning, murdering, and pillaging without any hindrance from the authorities, until their brutal vengeance was apparently sated, when the city was placed under military law. Meanwhile, all business has been suspended, a panic has prevailed, respectable people have fled from the city, and Orange risings of the same brutal nature are occurring in neighboring towns and villages, which may yet repeat the terrible stories which have been sent us from Belfast.

In reviewing the circumstances attending the commencement of these fearful outrages, no direct provocation for them appears. After the fearful riots of 1866, the English Parliament passed a law forbidding party processions. This law was recently repealed, and the Orangemen celebrated the repeal of the act on the anniversary of the Battle of Boyne, last July, without any interference on the part of the Catholics. The latter, who are always ready to give a Roland for an Oliver, determined to celebrate the repeal of the act also, and selected Emancipation Day for the celebration. The law gave them the right to make the procession, and they undoubtedly had the right to make it on any day they saw fit. It was owing to this celebration that the Orangemen attacked the procession, and have perpetrated the outrages of the past three or four days. This savagery was without excuse whatever, and, worst of all, was perpetrated in the name of religion. The frightful excesses and atrocities of Orangemen will work lasting harm to their cause. At the same time, there does not seem to be any sufficient reason why the authorities should not have quelled the riots at once, instead of allowing them to be continued from day to day with constantly-increasing horrors, except that they were friends of the rioters and in league with them. It is to be hoped that, as the military now holds the city, the rioters and murderers will be arrested and severely punished.

Rev. Henry Fowler.

In another column will be found an obituary notice, taken from the Auburn (N. Y.) *Journal*, of the Rev. Henry Fowler. Those familiar with the earlier history of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will remember Mr. Fowler as associated with Mr. Stewart and Mr. Wilson in its editorial control and management, about the year 1853. Mr. Fowler became strongly impressed with the belief that a journal established in a position so commanding as that of this city, and edited with the requisite ability, could not fail to achieve reputation and influence for itself and fame and fortune for its owners. In this belief he obtained an interest in THE TRIBUNE, and entered upon his labors here full of hope, and with all his usual energy and devotion. The prosperous career and great success of this journal amply justify his foresight and sagacity; but the harvest which sprung from the seed he helped sow was to be gathered by other hands than his. The difficulty and expense with which THE TRIBUNE was beset and embarrassed in its earlier days exceeded the limits of the means he could command, as they also wore out and exhausted the health and strength of a constitution always feeble. He was compelled, from his failing energies, to abandon an enterprise from which he had hoped so much, and left this city to enter upon perhaps more congenial and, at least, less arduous and exacting labors, more equal to his strength, in other fields.

Mr. Fowler brought to his editorial duties broad and fine culture and taste in literature and art, great clearness and delicacy of thought and perception, with rare exactness and facility of style and expression. His political principles were well matured and established, his convictions always earnest and deep. Of the purity and integrity of his ends and purposes no doubt was ever expressed, and he carried into his work a spirit of enthusiasm and devotion to the cause of Freedom and Equal Rights of which THE TRIBUNE was then, as now, the bold and steadfast champion and defender in the Northwest, that added largely to its growing reputation and power. He did not share in the good fortune which has since followed the journal he labored with so much energy and hope to build up, but always watched with pleasure and pride its growing power and great success, and rejoiced in the triumph of the sacred cause of Freedom, for which he still continued to labor and pray, though in another field, with no less zeal and devotion.

The purity of Mr. Fowler's life, his amiable and gentle disposition, his thoughtful regard for others, ever kind and generous, and the enthusiasm and devotion which he carried into all his work, made him many and strong friends, who will often wish for his purity of purpose and depth of affection, and long for the inspiration of his sympathy and devotion when some noble cause needs support or some grand work of beneficence seeks help and defence. He was taken away in the midst of his days, and has left so much undone of all the great work at which he wrought so faithfully, and which there are too few such hands to do. His sun has gone down at noon and in clouds, yet, we doubt not, only to rise again, bright and clear, in another morn than ours.

So many worlds, so much to do,
So little done, such things to be,
How know I what had need of thee,
For thou wert strong, as thou wert true.

* * *

The Civil Service Commission (composed exclusively of Grant men) has stated that one-fourth of our revenue is "annually lost in the collection." As $383,000,000 were paid in, in 1871, the amount taken from the people was $510,000,000, of which one-fourth,—$127,000,000,—was "lost." Those who are unable to believe that such a preposterous state of affairs can exist are referred to the record of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts of Maine. There are now only four articles,—spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, and banks,—that need the supervision of Assessors and Collectors. The amount obtained from these articles, in 1871, in the four districts, was $53,622.83. The amount appropriated for expenses of collection in these districts, for 1872-73, is $33,000, over 62 per cent of the revenue. Such statistics prove that useless offices are maintained with the people's money, that their occupants may work against the people's Presidential candidate. These facts from Maine are a biting parody on Boutwell's boasts of economy, and Grant's parade of Civil Service Reform.

* * *

We had the rumor, some days ago, that Governor Davis, of Texas, was to be impeached. He is the man who was indicted for giving a fraudulent certificate of election to Congress to one W. T. Clark. Clark was thrust from his seat, and was immediately consoled for his failure to swindle the House by an appointment by Grant as Postmaster of Galveston. N. B.—The rules of the Civil Service Reform were "suspended." Davis was saved from conviction by the kindness of our President, who so detests carpet-baggers, but who removed, at Davis' request, the United States Attorney and Marshal who had secured the Governor's indictment, and filled their places with creatures of the culprit, who let him go scot-free. If he is impeached by an honest Legislature, Grant, even if re-elected, cannot save him. He will be convicted and removed, and will then doubtless go to Washington, where W. W. Holden, the impeached and convicted Governor of North Carolina, was welcomed by Grant and made Minister to Peru.

* * *

An ingenuous nation has hitherto accepted Mr. Boutwell's oft-repeated statement that the public debt had been reduced, in three years of Grant's Administration, by $290,000,000. It now appears, by the report of W. A. Richardson, who has charge of the Treasury Department during the Secretary's prolonged absence, that honest Mr. Boutwell cooked up this statement for effect, adding the reduction in interest ($17,165,927) to the reduction in debt ($281,624,848), in order to make a favorable showing. This is sheer dishonesty. Taking this revised record, we find that the average monthly reduction, under Grant, has been $7,822,912. By the official report of Secretary McCulloch, in December, 1868, the reduction of the debt, exclusive of interest, in three years and seven months of Johnson's Administration, was over $470,000,000. Average monthly reduction, $10,900,000. The "profligate Johnson," therefore, reduced the debt over $3,000,000 a month faster than the "economical Grant."

* * *

A writer in the September *Scribner* gives a curious instance of history (or fiction) repeating itself. She tells a story of an old colored minister, who, in a sermon on hell, pictured it as a region of ice and snow, where the damned froze through eternity. When privately asked his purpose in representing Gehenna in this way, he said: "I don't dare to tell them people nothing else. Why, if I were to say that hell was warm, some of them old rheumatic niggas would be wanting to start down there the very first frost." Washington Irving uses substantially the same idea of changing the future to suit different tastes in his description of the Dutch town of Broek, famous for its cleanliness. He says that the most fervent exhortations were of no avail in converting the matrons there, until the dominie pictured the Heavenly City as one of a purity that surpassed even that of Broek itself. That sermon converted the town.

POLITICAL.

J. W. Schweppe, of Alton, is the probable Grant nominee for Congress, *vice* Hay, in the Seventeenth District.

—John B. Hawley will be formally nominated, to-day, for re-election to Congress in the Rock Island District.

—As is well-known, General Grant has never made the slightest pretensions to rhetorical gifts.—*Chicago Journal*.

We believe he hasn't; but, when it comes to a gift of a seaside cottage or other gifts, you get him on the hip.—*Detroit Free Press*.

—One of Greeley's "financial whims" will be his refusal to enter into any Black Friday speculations by which Mrs. Greeley can make $25,000 in an hour.

—S. W. Smith, of Green Lake, Wis., a former Republican member of the Legislature, and at present Chairman of the Town Board, has declared for Grant.

—The State Carpenter of Wisconsin, paid by the State, has been at work for some time past, getting up a transparency for the Grant Club.—*Madison Democrat*.

All the good Grant men will sneer at the above as contemptibly small. Well, it was the best the State Carpenter could do.

—Colonel G. G. Symes, of the Wisconsin Volunteers, a Grant Elector in Kentucky on the ticket of 1868, and since a Territorial Judge in Montana, has come out for Greeley.

—The $4,000 Postmaster at St. Paul takes heart of courage because somebody has been found in that community to bet $1,000 on Grant—even.

—A rumor is obtaining in political circles at Des Moines, Iowa, that Judge Nourse is a probable candidate for Congress upon the Liberal ticket.

—John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, is an independent candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Iowa.

—Colonel G. V. Swearinger, Postmaster at Sidney, Iowa, for twelve years, and Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has declared for Greeley.

—We would ask George Peck, of the La Crosse *Democrat*, why he don't insert in his list of Greeleyized Republicans the names of Keyes, General Tom Allen, Judge Hubbell, Hi. Town, and many others?—*Ripon Commonwealth*.

What kind of party do you suppose we are going to have? If we take Keyes, and Hi. Town, and Tom Allen into it, our new party will be as bad as the Grant party. No, you can keep those cusses yourself.—*La Crosse Democrat*.

—There they go again! Grant journals now call Toombs "a d—d old Rebel," because he has given up the "straight" business. As long as he favored it they spoke of him as "Mr. Toombs."

—The Boston *Bee* lived and died with the Know-Nothing Party in Massachusetts, of which it was the official organ; but the rooms of the Boston Public Library have been despoiled of that volume of the files covering the campaign months of 1854, when Henry Wilson was the great Know-Nothing! If Mr. Wilson has nothing to regret in his public acts and his 1,800 public speeches, let him restore that missing volume of the *Bee*, "July to December, 1854;" or, if he will restore it after the election, uncut, the truth of history may yet be vindicated and his slanderers silenced.

—The Liberal nominees for Congress in the two Pittsburgh Districts are Dr. James L. King and Thomas M. Marshall, both old Republicans. James P. Barr, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, and a member of the Democratic National Committee, is on the Liberal ticket for the Legislature.

—Judge B. L. D. Guffey, of Morgantown, Ky., one of the Grant Electors (on the ticket) of 1868, is for Greeley now, and says:

> I expect half, or more than half, of the Republicans of this County to vote for Greeley, and 98 per cent of the Democrats.

—The alleged acceptance by General Hillyer of Ben. Wood's $10,000 bet on Greeley proves to have been mere bluster. The bet has not been taken.

—The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* gives up Monroe County and the City of Rochester to any majority that the Greely men want. Monroe County has never deviated from the line of Republican majorities these twelve years.

—A New York special says:

> In the Liberal headquarters to-day, N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, declared for Greeley.

Colonel Ordway is the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House (Congress), and a politician of recognized sagacity.

—The Hon. S. B. Fife, Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue in Grand Traverse County, Mich., has forwarded his resignation and come out for Greeley.

—Just now, when Philadelphia frauds have become the acknowledged forlorn hope of the Grant-Hartranft conspirators in Pennsylvania, it is well to "circulate the documents" showing how, in a small way, these conspirators operated to defeat McClure for the State Senate, last winter, and how the fraud was exposed. An official history has been published in pamphlet form.

—The Grant schemers in Alabama are squandering their own time and the people's money in having 100,000 copies of the ordinance of secession printed for circulation as a campaign document.

—The other day a Grant office-holder in Stockton, Cal., said that the only Republicans in San Joaquin County who would vote for Greeley were the fools and disappointed office-seekers. Whereupon the editor of the *Republican* remarks:

> Without leaving our desk, we write the names of a few Republicans who will vote for Greeley. Let the General's whip cracker read them, and then go after their owners with his party whip: W. L. Dudley, Austin Sperry, Dr. C. Grattan, Dr. Dr. A. T. Hudson, P. G. Sharp, J. E. Seldes, George S. Ladd, John Ladd, W. S. Sturgeon, Charles G. Earnest, H. H. Hewlett, Lewis Hewlett, Wm. Lord, E. E. Washburn, D. H. Huffman, E. F. Bagley, Ira Ladd, H. Littlebrant, J. B. Webster, L. W. Elliott, J. C. Byers, J. M. Kelsey, Charles Hass, M. Severy, A. Abbey, E. E. Hood, S. T. Nye, A. Easton, J. B. Houche, B. Poppe, C. Poppe, Samuel Myers, D. A. Learned. Are these gentlemen disappointed office-seekers or fools?

—Hannibal Hamlin, speaking in Bangor, Me., last week, as an official expounder of the new Republicanism, said:

> We are going to get back all but two classes—the sore-heads, and those who wanted office and couldn't get it. Those we don't want. We don't want your Charles Sumners nor your Carl Schurzes, and we don't want your Banks—poor, miserable fellow, let him go!

NEVADA.

Mountain Air--A Rheumatic Invalid--Virginia City--An Honest Miner.

Nationalities--Silver Bullion--Sage-Brush Plains--Pine Trees--Chinese Settlers.

Spanish Americans--The Ecuadorian--Hospitality--Youthful Speculator.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Aug. 1.

After all that has been said, there is something attractive about the sage-covered plains and wild mountain-peaks of Nevada, and, when a person has once visited them, he has a longing ever afterward to breathe the fresh air which envelops them. Besides this, there is a perfect freedom of action and good fellowship on the part of all concerned. Individuals who carry personal liberty to too great an extent are summarily reminded of their duties to the community by some delegate of the VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, and if they do not thereupon mend their ways, are taught a lesson which they do not forget through all time. However desperate and brave a man may be, he is surrounded by others equally as brave and desperate, and men, too, who are bound to live in a quiet community, let what will happen. It will not do to fool with "Old Foolers," as many a man has learned after he has gone too far to retrace his steps, and made up his mind to behave like a white man, and not like a blamed potato-bug.

In Virginia City, I once met A QUEER GENIUS, who was suffering wofully from an attack of acute rheumatism. He was propped up in ever so many pillows, blankets, and so forth; but this by no means seemed to assuage the pain. He raved like a madman; but it was all done in such a humorous vein that no person could help laughing, even when sympathizing with his forlorn condition. Finally, at the climax of one of his twinges, he declared he wished to gracious "it would snow down gunpowder four feet deep, and that a flash of lightning would then come and blow everything up!" This appeared to me to be a novel and expeditious way of closing out everything, and, however satisfactory it might have been to the invalid, would scarcely have found favor with the larger dealers in Hale and Norcross, the Chollar Potosi, or Yellow Jacket Mines. What a queer figure Boggles would have cut, going up on the top of a heavy blast made by the explosion of a gunpowder drift; he curled up like an India-rubber ball; his red hair streaming in the wind, coat-tails at right angle; and his false teeth coming the back somersault of the flying trapeze. It would be too funny! though I do not know of any one who would enjoy the joke more thoroughly than Boggles himself, provided he could come down in such a shape as to be able to hold straight whiskey once more; if not, he would "go back on it," and would not have it happen for 200 feet of Crown Point!

VIRGINIA CITY, to me, is a never-failing source of delight. Not from the fact that it is a handsome and enterprising place, but from the fact that there is a fine town built on the side of a bald mountain, and in as barren a portion of the American Continent as can well be imagined. It required a vast amount of energy to to build this place, and I feel towards it much as I do towards Chicago. I would rather live in Chicago, even in her dust and ashes, than live in any other city in a four-story house. The places are alike in the fact that no obstacles, however great, can stay their advance, or check the tremendous enterprise of their inhabitants. Here we find large brick houses; handsome streets running around the mountain; fine stores, filled with excellent stocks of goods; large quartz mills in active operation; and the thoroughfares filled with teams of every description, from the finest heavy wagons, drawn by several spans of handsome mules, to the tilt-cart of a settler, pulled along by a pair of scrubby oxen. Everybody appears to be busy, and the din near the mills where silver ore is being beaten up is absolutely deafening. The people mean business, and one thing is certain,—there is no community more open-handed and hospitable than this. Things are kept lively and moving; there is no stagnation about anything; and pauperism is absolutely unknown. It does not take a great while to make a fortune here, provided a man is engaged in an active business, though truth compels me to say that prices asked and received for articles are such as to make an Eastern man's eyes bulge out.

One Sunday, I saw AN HONEST MINER, who appeared to be somewhat impecunious, going about asking every male citizen to give him a quarter of a dollar in silver. In this way he collected quite a sum, and, in the meantime, drank a greater quantity of liquor than was good for him. However, he got warmed up with the occasion, and at every drink became richer and richer, until at length, absolutely unable to control himself any longer, he invited the whole crowd up to drink with him. I blush to say I accepted this invitation with many others, as it is not considered good taste in this region to decline to drink with any citizen in good standing. The hero of this novel treat seemed delighted with himself, and made more noise than a caged buffalo. The town, being built high up on the mountain, is exceedingly dry, and this may account for the dryness of its people; I never saw a dryer set, and it seemed impossible for them to absorb a sufficient amount of fluids to keep their clay properly moistened. I cannot state positively whether or not this miner attended church on that day, but my impression is that he did not, as I believe religious instruction would have been thrown away upon him had he been approached in his then condition. Paramount above all, he wished to impress upon all of his hearers the fact that he was "a Sage-Hen, and no scrub! and a hard-burned Nevada brick!"

At night, dance-houses, concert-saloons, and theatres are in full blast, and many a party makes the air resound WITH MUSIC AND MIRTH. The streets seem absolutely to swarm with a mixed mass of humanity, bent on business and pleasure of every description. No place affords a better field for the study of humanity than this, as here may be seen the bustling, go-ahead American; the fat-paunched German; the dark-complexioned South American Spaniard; the almond-eyed Chinese; the straight-haired Pi-Ute Indian;—all congregated together, and each bent upon making money and enjoying life in his own peculiar way. The Americans are, of course, the most quarrelsome and unhappy in their dispositions; those of other nationalities being content to receive the good things of this life in a rational manner. Whenever you hear of A COLD-BLOODED MURDER, you may, with almost absolute certainty, be assured that it has been committed by some desperate fellow who has been reared somewhere on the border of our immense domain. It seems almost as if the people in our new States had imbibed the old and low-down Mississippi idea of former times, that a man is no man at all unless he has killed another. But the members of the Vigilance Committee soon put an end to this would-be hero, and he is heard of no more. It is a fact that, but for the existence of the Vigilance Committees in some of our border States, decent men would be unable to live in them.

The amount of silver which has been taken out of THE COMSTOCK LODE, which underlies Virginia City, seems almost fabulous. It has been worked since 1860, and has proved one of the richest veins of ore which has ever been found on earth. Many fortunes have been made by it, and fully as many, if not more, have been lost by it. To state that so many million dollars have been taken out of a mine, conveys but a poor idea of it; and it is almost impossible to give a proper impression. It was the first really valuable silver mine discovered within the limits of the United States, and, for a time, totally eclipsed the gold mines of California. Men rushed here from all portions of the country, and houses sprang up as if by magic. Enterprise was the order of the day, and all classes of society appeared to be in a happy condition, so far as the making of money is concerned. High times they were, to be sure, in more senses than one, and a degree of excitement was established which overshadowed everything else along the whole Pacific Slope. Silver seemed to abound on every hand; men's thoughts were of silver; every cloud seemed to have, in reality, a silver lining; scarlet women spoke in silvery voices; the pickaxes reeked with virgin silver; and silver moonbeams shed their soft light above the silvery city, and were reflected back by the silvery waters of Carson River, which runs its tortuous course way off in the plain below the mountain.

This State is emphatically in what is known as THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT, but it is by no means clear that the wide stretches of sage-brush plains will not eventually become excellent farming land, and be covered with smiling farms. Where the sage-brush has been cleared away, and there has been any chance to irrigate the lands, excellent crops have been raised, and an immense amount of vegetables, which have been used to supply the miners and mining-camps. It looks strange enough to see a large grain-field in the midst of what appears an endless desert, producing only worm-wood, sage-brush, and grease-wood; but such scenes can be witnessed often in Nevada near the large streams, and the amount of farming land is increasing year after year. All of our opinions with regard to the deserts may have to be changed, as there is no telling, as yet, what they may not be able to produce. There are some fine farms near the Truckee and Carson Rivers, and as thrifty a population resides thereon as can be found in any locality. The great incentives to raising good crops—a ready market and cash payment—are found all through Nevada, and produce of every description is not obliged to go a-begging. The great wave of immigration is gradually approaching its boundaries, and, in a few years, it will be fairly settled up. It may never have a dense population; but who can tell? In this age of wonders, it will hardly do to predict.

The view from the city down on the Valley of Carson River is a very fine one, and there are some mountain-peaks way beyond forming a fine back-ground, diversified as it is by dark-brown and russety hues, and the black shadows of valleys and huge rifts in the rocky sides. Formerly there were some PINE TREES on these hills and mountains, but these have nearly all been cut off and used for fuel in the smelting furnaces and in the city. Far to the westward is the stalwart range of the Sierra Nevadas, still covered with pines, and where the woodman's axe seems, as yet, to have made but very little impression. Indeed, it would require years of labor and years of waste to use up all the trees which may be found on one of these mountain-sides. The distances are vast, and, clear to the tops of the high hills, the trees stand as close together as they can grow. Many of these trees are called pinons, and furnish pine-nuts, which are a favorite food of the Pi-Ute Indians. The timber from the mountains is used in bracing up the sides and walls of the mines to prevent their caving in, and also makes first-rate fuel, giving out an intense heat. Everybody who has visited this region cannot fail to have remarked the little donkeys carrying back-loads of wood, which are furnished to the different houses by the industrious Chinese. These scions of the Celestial Empire know how to drive a close bargain, and are never behindhand in asking all their goods are worth. Indeed, they are more than apt to ask about three times too much for their little bundles of wood; but there seems to be no appeal, and the consequence is, John Chinaman goes off with the silver and the curses of the buyer. John cares but little for curses; if he has his tea and his opium, he is as happy as possible, and lets the world wag on as best it may. It seems strange to see SO MANY CHINESE in the mines, where they labor well and willingly; but they must have their rice and chickens. No matter how old a hen is, nor how sparse her feathers may be, she is a chicken to John Chinaman, and out of her ancient carcass he makes an excellent stew. The Chinaman is not constitutionally brave, and, in an attack which the Indians made upon a large party of them, in the upper part of the State, near the Owyhee River, some time ago, they behaved in the most cowardly manner, even going up to the Indians and surrendering their pistols, with which the savages shot them dead. I saw the party on its way up the country, moving on in all the glory of sluce-forks, umbrellas, and bamboo poles, and seeming as feeble and utterly incapable of making a defence as a lot of infants. The Indians have the utmost contempt for them, and call them "the American man's dam fool." However, what they lack in courage they make up in industry, and the stupid prejudice which exists among many Americans in regard to them is as senseless as it is cruel. They have queer ideas of bravery, and upon one occasion I saw one who wished to enlist in the army as a soldier, and who wished to impress upon all how brave he was, declare that he dared to shoot off a pistol! He was a likely-looking young man, but as devoid of bravery as a mud hen.

About the city there are many SPANISH AMERICANS, from California, Sonora, Peru, and Chili, and I believe they are esteemed as good citizens. Some of them are expert miners, and know a great deal about the different ores of silver; this is not surprising, as the Mexicans and Peruvians probably know more about silver-mining than any people in the world. Educated Mexicans and common people alike have a knowledge of mining, and by far the best mining school in North or South America is in the City of Mexico. It is difficult to deceive Spanish-Americans as to the value of ores, as very many of them have been reared near silver mines, and all that pertains to mining interests have been ordinary topics of conversation to them during the whole of their lives. They make mining an every-day business, and do not get feverish or excited about it, as an American is apt to do. They feel that, if one lode is worked out, another equally as good can be found, or, at all events, they will be well paid for their labor; and that all the good mines of the earth will not be discovered by the present generation, or the next, or the next one after that. They seem to know how to live; and gamble away their money, which they have made by working under ground, with as much satisfaction and decorum as if they had the whole riches of Chihuahua or Potosi at their command.

ONE OLD CHAP, from Ecuador, interested me more than a little. He had served on board an Ecuadorian frigate, and had been partly disabled in his right hand. For ever and ever he was telling of his exploits in the harbor of Guayaquil, and of a brush which his ship had had with a Bolivian ship-of-war off Cobija. Whenever Ayacucho was mentioned, he could not resist the temptation of singing, and that generally ended in a dance. A more patriotic individual never breathed, nor one who thought more highly of the future prospects of the South American Republics. It was on board the ship in which he was serving that General Don Diego Novoa, President of the Republic, after having been seized, was kept as a prisoner by General Urbina, who assumed the administration of the Government. To him, indeed, the land under the equator was a fairy land, and he found great satisfaction in recounting the fact that both Quito and Virginia City are far up on the sides of mountains. He was supremely happy and contented, and was as faithful a miner as could be found in Nevada. I never knew a more light-hearted man. It is all a mistake to suppose that the Spaniards and their descendants do not know how to enjoy themselves; they know almost better than anybody else, and take care to carry out their ideas in their own peculiar manner. A base-drum and fiddle may not do very well for a full orchestra, but, for a fandango, nothing can be more appropriate; and, at the fandangoes, the Spaniards enjoy themselves.

All in all, Virginia City is a good place to visit, and, on this round earth, NO MORE GENEROUS PEOPLE than the citizens thereof can be found. They are on the broad gauge all the time, and treat friends and visitors with the most unbounded hospitality. If their climate in winter is cold and forbidding, there is a genial glow about their hearts which warms up everything. I never knew people who would do more for one another; though I believe this trait of character is peculiar to a mining population. This city would pass for a creditable town in any part of this broad land, and some of the houses are the seat of a refined hospitality. In this sparsely settled country, where everything seems so grand and limitless, the inhabitants imbibe the spirit of expansion, and are ready for anything that offers either novelty or profit. The cost they do not count, and go ahead as if the spirit of the deceased Tennessee hunter really possessed them. Strong in person, fixed in resolution, untiring in energy, they move on against the rocky barriers of the mountains, and force them to yield their hidden treasures to their hands. They are resistless in action; and, whatever they do, is carried out with a hearty good-will. They are all speculators; and, recently, a boy painted up his little brother as an Indian, representing him to be the son of Red Cloud, and kept him as a show,—thereby gaining for himself and partner a goodly number of silver quarters, and satisfying the intense craving of these Virginians after some novelty or other. The show was prematurely broken up by the anxious mother, who came out to search for her bantling, and was somewhat surprised to find him representing the heir of the Great Sioux Chief! He was jerked home instanter, and there received due punishment. Another youth shot his playmate for calling him a liar,—thus assuaging his wounded honor, and furnishing a choice morsel for the newspapers. It will be seen from these examples that the young people, or rather the children, are in no way behind their elders in the matter of manufacturing excitement; and that they enter into all kinds of playful amusements with a zest peculiarly gratifying to their parents and guardians. If YOUNG AMERICA does not get a fair start in Nevada, I despair of its ever doing any great things, or of its ever achieving much notoriety. There is a quaint humor about everything in this sage-brushy region, and the utter *abandon* with which all people seek after excitement strikes the stranger as novel, and perhaps interesting.

Nevada contains MORE SILVER ORE than all the United States beside. It is emphatically a mining country, and so it will continue to be for many years to come. Untold millions of treasure lie hidden among her rocks, and a mining population is being reared there, which is as vigorous as it is brave and persevering. Let us wish the people the greatest success. ALGEBRA.

Politics in Business.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.

On Thursday last a travelling salesman from Chicago entered the hardware store of E. D. Richardson, Postmaster at Cambridge. Richardson gave an order for goods, which the salesman was copying off, when the former asked, "How's Greeley?" The latter carelessly answered, "Oh, improving." Richardson then asked the young traveller if he was a Greeley man, and was answered that no such statement had been made. The Postmaster said he believed the young man was a Liberal anyhow, and, as he had taken an oath never to patronize anybody who expressed himself in favor of Greeley and Brown, he believed he would recall that order for hardware; and this he did.

WRESTLING JOE IN LUCK.

The Great Oregon Land Case Decided in His Favor.

From the St. Louis Republican.

For several years past a controversy has been pending in the courts of Portland, Oregon, involving the ownership of about 500 acres of land situated in that city, and now valued at nearly a million dollars. A jury has recently rendered a verdict in the case, by which the disputed title has been vested in Joseph Thomas, familiarly known as "Wrestling Joe." The case presents many points of curious interest, and illustrates one of those strange vicissitudes of fortune by which a person is sometimes raised from beggary to opulence.

"Wrestling Joe," the successful party in this litigation, is a well-known character in this city. For many years he eked out a precarious subsistence by the sale of apples, peanuts, &c. Never remarkable either for thrifty enterprise or prudent economy, as old age crept upon him, the profits of his business grew "smaller by degrees and beautifully less," but still he managed to make enough to keep soul and body together. He had reached the extraordinary age of about 90 years. His eyesight had become dim; his physical strength had failed, and his mental faculties had become enfeebled. No one took any interest in the old man, who seemed to be slowly but surely approaching the condition of a pauper. To all human appearances he was absolutely alone in the world, without friends and without money. He had survived all the friends of his early years. His life had truly "fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, and that which should accompany old age, as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends," he could not look to have.

All at once old Joe, or "Wrestling Joe," as he was called, became an object of interest, the cynosure of admiring eyes. Not, however, on account of any personal attractions, but because it was whispered that he had fallen heir to an immense estate in Oregon.

Enterprising speculators who had become somewhat familiar with the facts in the great Oregon land suit began to inquire into the personal history of the old patriarch, when the following facts were brought to light:

In 1816 Joseph Thomas (Wrestling Joe) married a Miss Elizabeth Caruthers, daughter of John Caruthers, from North Carolina, and settled near what is now the thriving City of Belleville, in the State of Illinois. The union proving unfortunate, a separation soon followed. Mrs. Thomas had one son; whether he was born before or after the separation took place is not definitely known; she, however, assumed her maiden name, Elizabeth Caruthers, and called her son Finice Caruthers (intended probably for Phineas).

She travelled about from place to place, generally living with her relatives. Finally, in 1847, she, with her son, emigrated to Oregon. He had grown up to manhood, a judicious business man without much education. There they laid their land warrants, embracing a large portion of where the city of Portland now stands, with a fine front on the Williamette River, worth several hundred thousand dollars. His mother died in 1858, and he, in 1860, having never been married, leaving a fine estate without any known heirs in Oregon.

An administrator was appointed, and soon the State of Oregon seized,—or attempted to seize,—the property as an escheat to the State; and, to show how the property has advanced, it may be stated that its value in 1860 was put down at $40,000.

Meantime responsible parties set to work to buy out the Caruthers heirs, who were supposed to be the legal owners of the property.

The gentlemen most active in this matter were Mr. D. B. Hannah and Governor A. C. Gibbs, the former of whom undertook a long trip through the States of Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee during the war, and he succeeded in collecting such a mass of testimony as established beyond a doubt that there were plenty of heirs on the mother's side to inherit the estate; and with his power of attorney he went to work, and after a long legal campaign, ousted the State and got possession of all the property. But no sooner had Hannah and the Caruthers heirs got fairly placed in possession of this comfortable property than another Richmond enters the field in the person of "Wrestling Joe," who had been found on the streets of St. Louis, aged, infirm, and almost blind. A suit was at once instituted against Hannah and the Caruthers heirs. The question at issue was one of identity merely. The defendants claimed that the plaintiff was not Joseph Thomas, the father of Finice Caruthers, but that he was James W. Dovinson, of Illinois. A great deal of testimony was taken upon this question of identity, and the case was but recently submitted to a jury and a verdict returned in favor of "Wrestling Joe." The decision of this jury does not end the case, as we are told it will go to the Supreme Court on exceptions without number, and the war may go on for several years. Poor old Joe has but little interest in the case, having sold out to the gentlemen who are "carrying the war into Africa." Wrestling Joe is said to be now on his way to St. Louis *via* Cape Horn.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

St. Clair County has paid her last bond, and is now out of debt. The citizens of Belleville felt so happy as to unite in an impromptu celebration.

—The Carrollton Woollen Mills, recently destroyed by fire, are to be rebuilt immediately by a joint stock company, having a capital of $50,000.

—The First National Bank of Carlinville organized on the 14th, by the election of P. C. Huggins President. Captain M. R. Flint, of Shipman, puts in $20,000, and takes the position of Cashier.

—M. L. Sullivant, the baronial farmer of Ford County, is now shipping from Gibson County a train-load of corn daily by the L. B. & M. Road eastward. He employs about 75 teams in conveying the corn from his farm to the station. He has nearly 500,000 bushels on the farm.

—The Arsenal Works on Rock Island will consume about 1,500,000 bricks this year. Atkinson, Murdock & Co. have contracts for all that have been required thus far, including 55,000 for paving the basement of the barracks, made yesterday. A quarter of a million will be required for the forges in the new blacksmith shop.

WISCONSIN.

The West Wisconsin Railroad machine shops are to be located at Hudson.

—The Hon. Chapin Hall arrived here on Tuesday, for the first time since his House was burend. He now talks of erecting a block of five stores. If he can rent them, he will proceed to their erection at once. Such a block would be a splendid addition to the city.—*Hudson Times*.

IOWA.

Boonsboro, 342 miles west of Chicago, on the Omaha Road, invites the attention of capitalists and settlers. It has 2,120 population, nine churches, two banks, etc.

—Fanny Kasson, daughter of one of Jackson County's wealthy farmers, cut 40 acres of hay in four days last week.

—It is estimated that $3,000 will be required to repair the damages done to streets in Davenport by the storm of Sunday night.

—It is prepicted that in five years Sioux City will have 10,000 inhabitants, double the number at present there.

MINNESOTA.

The Winslow property, on St. Anthony Hill, St. Paul, was sold at auction the other day, at the rate of $102.50 per front foot, or nearly $17,000.

—A novel sight was witnessed yesterday—nothing less than a man marketing a wagon-load of standard apples, raised in Minnesota.—*St. Paul Pioneer*.

—The new Opera House at Burlington is to be built by Lake Palmer, and will be known as the Palmer Opera House.

MISSOURI.

A St. Louis young man, who wrestled simultaneously with delirium tremens and disappointed love, has set up as a human wreck.

MICHIGAN.

The pioneers of Kalamazoo County have fixed upon Sept. 4 as the day for their reunion and picnic.

—Colonel DeLand desires a correction of the statement that he is to be the editor of the new daily paper at Saginaw City.

—A young man named Frank L. Chambers was bitten by a playful little canine while walking on Monroe avenue. The animal took a piece of flesh out of Chambers' leg as big as the end of a man's thumb, and swallowed it down before the eyes of the victim.—*Detroit Free Press*.

A California Sensation.

San Francisco has lately enjoyed a sensation a little outside the general run. It appears that recently a bookkeeper of a large flour mill in that city was in the habit of giving a "good day" to an individual who often passed the mills. One day, after some conversation, the unknown man requested the pleasure of the bookkeeper's company at dinner. The offer was not refused, and both enjoyed a sumptuous repast, during which sundry bottles of champagne were disposed of. This performance is the last the bookkeeper recollects until the following morning, when he found himself on board an outward-bound ship. He was of course confined, and when he had partially collected his senses, he demanded an explanation from the mate, and afterwards from the Captain. The latter officer produced papers of agreement signed by the book-keeper to make a voyage in the ship as a common sailor. The young man could not deny the signature, though he satisfied the Captain that he had been unconscious when it was obtained. As $75 had been paid by the ship's company for that signature, the unfortunate young man was compelled to produce an equal amount before he was permitted to depart. This we conceive to have been one of the boldest cases of "shanghaeing" from a civilized port that we have any record of. The case is being worked up by detectives, and if the rascal who abducted the young man is caught he will find that all is not lovely in villany.

* * *

— A New Jersey milkman was feeding two calves the other day, during a tremendous thunder-shower. One of the calves was standing on each side of the man. A fearful flash of lightning struck dead both the calves, but, singularly enough, did not injure a hair on the head of the milkman.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Scenes on 'Change the Day After the Battle.

Milwaukee All Serene, but the Canucks Demoralized.

The Iowa Elevator Business—An Inquiry to Be Instituted.

Affairs on 'Change appear to have undergone no very striking change in connection with the grand collapse. There are rumors of more failures, but not enough to fill up the expected list. In addition to the names published yesterday, the following are reported to have gone under: D. Miller & Co., Myers & Baxter, Faulkner, and D. J. Lake. The entire collapse of Hugh Maher is also believed explicitly, which is, at the present time, quite an awkward thing for him.

MILWAUKEE ALL SERENE.

Mr. Sanderson, of Milwaukee, arrived in the city yesterday, and reports the business of that city unaffected to a measurable extent by the excitement here. The combination had control of 400,000 bushels of wheat in store there, and were compelled to fight 200,000 more coming in. No failures are reported. There are now about 200,000 bushels in store.

THE CANUCK SCALPERS.

Mr. Bryne and Mr. Chisholm think the world has used them and J. B. Lyon very hardly. The latter, they claim, has given the banks millions of exchange, and the banks had failed to help them in time of need. Now the biggest shippers were paralyzed. Here was corn in Egypt, but no one of sufficient calibre to remove it or ship it where it was most needed. They were provident Josephs who had been kicked out of their reward. And, therefore, they had a right to mourn. They were all round on 'Change yesterday, and took the jokes aimed at them calmly.

THE IOWA ELEVATOR BUSINESS.

It will be remembered [illegible] the glare of the burning Iowa Elevator [illegible] discernable to nearly every one, including insurance men and grain dealers, the astonishing and dismal fact that Mr. Hugh Maher had been doing a little traffic on the grain in store there, and that the insurance men were scarcely willing to pay for the destruction of grain whose existence was at best apocryphal. It is understood that Mr. Hugh Maher placed the value of 115,000 bushels at 43 cents a bushel into the hands of Mr. John B. Lyon, and that, previous to the collapse of the wheat corner, two of the parties holding grain receipts received their money. It may be that the remainder have also realized on their paper. The question now arises "Who is going to pay for the grain shipped out by Hugh Maher?" The question was practically mooted after the burning of the elevator in the editorial columns of THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 8, in the following suggestive words:

> It may be said that Mr. Maher w[illegible] holders make good this enormous difference to those in the [illegible] receipts. But that makes no difference: he had no [illegible] of the transaction. Suppose they [illegible]; or suppose that Mr. Maher that he could not pay when the wheat corner occurred a few weeks later, [illegible] not have been to his [illegible] over, in which case it might [illegible] to pay. Where [illegible], or have suited his [illegible] have found themselves would the receipt holder [illegible] has been using the [illegible]. In any event, Mr. Maher [illegible] to his custody for property of other people [illegible] of the grain might want safe keeping, till the company are unable to see how to ship it out. A great [illegible] between this act and the con[illegible] difference there is [illegible] who takes the funds of the [illegible] of the bank clerk intending to return the [illegible] to a gambling den after bucking the tiger [illegible] money if he has so much less, and paying for the incident.

INFERENCE.

THE NATURAL [illegible] at Mr. Hugh Maher was from this discovery is, that the only gentleman in by no means necessarily in consequence an un[illegible] the elevator business, and grain dealers that some unusual fear has overtaken [illegible] same condition as other elevator might be in the bushels of bogus the Iowa Elevator, with three [illegible] of grain in store, paper out against every bushel [illegible] probable. That such is the case seems unpl[illegible]able.

THE WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS, and are at present inquiring into the matter, the elevators endeavoring to ascertain the amount [illegible] how much [illegible]. They will then be able to [illegible] will find it a grain there is in the city. But to ascertain these labor of no ordinary magnitude [illegible] of this kind facts. Every man holding [illegible] his advantage finds it considerably [illegible] as to the amount to keep his fellows in the dark; facts can only be actually held by him, and [illegible] concerted action on approximately learned [illegible] as to whether an extra the part of grain [illegible] made. If it should be issue of receipts [illegible] that any other elevator proprietors found to be [illegible] playing into the hands of the [illegible] that Hugh Maher has been shipping [illegible] ring, and [illegible] money into the corner, the result will be [illegible] to the system of grain dealing in this city, [illegible] the collapse of the corner itself would [illegible] a mere circumstance.

ANOTHER SPORADIC EFFORT

was announced on 'Change yesterday to amend the existing rules of that sensational corporation known as the Chicago Board of Trade. The last addition to the literature of the bulletin board reads as follows: Add to Section 1, Rule IX.—"On sales for future delivery, the buyer shall be entitled to call for margins at any time to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent above the shipping value to New York, and the seller shall be entitled to call at any time to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent below the shipping value to New York."

And the following amendment to Rule X: "And in case of failure either to receive or deliver, the party at fault shall be liable not exceeding 10 per cent either above or below the shipping value to New York."

This will remain thirty days on the bulletin-board, and then—be forgotten.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Superintendent Washburn Wakes Up the Pawn-Brokers—A Large Number of "Uncles" Arrested for Purchasing Stolen Property.

Pawn-brokers, as a class, are looked upon with a suspicious eye by the police authorities of every large city, because there are so many opportunities afforded them of making compacts with thieves and purchasing the property which they have stolen at one-third of its actual value. The number of pawn-offices in this city is so large, and their situations so far apart, that it is utterly impossible for one detective to visit all of them daily and inspect their books and stocks. The consequence is, that over one-half of the stolen property which is deposited in them is never recovered. Superintendent Washburn seems determined to make a needed change in this respect, and curtail the liberties of the "uncles." The developments of the past few days are sufficient to prove that the business of loaning money on personal property for a deposit is not entirely in the hands of honest men. On Monday morning last, Officer Maloney, of the Madison Street Police Station, observed a boy about 18 years of age attempting to pawn a solid silver napkin ring, which was brand-new, and had evidently been stolen from a store. The officer suspected the boy of dishonesty, and took him into custody. He did not lock him up, however, until he brought him before Superintendent Washburn, who questioned him closely. The boy stated that his name was Henry Schauze, and acknowledged that the napkin ring had been stolen, but denied having had any connection with the robbery. The Chief gave orders that he should be retained in custody until some definite information concerning the real criminal could be ascertained. Detective Simmons was detailed to work on the case with Maloney, and by Tuesday morning the two had progressed so far that they felt justified in arresting another boy named Otto Moegling, who was employed in Cromberg's wholesale jewelry house, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. When the boys discovered that there was no hope of escape, and but little chance for leniency, they consented to inform the officers of everything. It was ascertained that Moegling had been in the habit of stealing watches, chains, rings, etc., from his employer, during the year he had worked for him, and that Schauze had pawned the valuables. The two divided the money received for them, and, when it had vanished, Moegling drew upon Cromberg for more jewelry. The last article taken from the store was the silver napkin ring above alluded to. It is supposed that the value of the property stolen from Cromberg amounts to about $1,000. To find out where the stuff had been pawned was the next move of Simmons and Maloney. This was easily accomplished, as the youthful prisoners announced their willingness to give the names of the parties who had paid them money. Yesterday a State warrant was sworn out before Justice Banyon, charging the following pawn-brokers with having received stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen: Emanuel Marks, No. 362 State street; Andrews & Cohn, No. 455 State street; Sol. Andrews, No. 455 State street; A. Andrews, No. 461 State street; Livingston, No. 535 State street (this individual's name was H. May a few weeks ago); A. P. Boynton, jeweller, No. 582 State street. Detective Simmons served the warrant, and arrested the parties. The case will come up for trial to-day.

DOC. MILLER'S PICNIC.

Further Arrangements for Taking the News-boys and Bootblacks to Hass' Park.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Briggs House, or Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Picnic, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. C. H. Tappan occupied the Chair. Rev. Florence McCarthy was appointed Orator of the day, and Dr. Doc. C. Miller, Marshal. The following Committees were also appointed:

Finance—J. G. Brown, Dr. Miller, H. J. Milligan, D. W. Cameron, E. S. Spencer.

Games and Amusements—J. H. Haynie, A. B. Pullman, Rev. Florence McCarthy, Pinkey Finnegan, E. J. Cuyler, Rev. Laird Collier, H. P. Marwood.

Colonel Charley Baldwin, of the Briggs, was elected caterer, and will furnish the "kids" with something to eat and drink.

On motion, the Mayor, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, Board of Police, and the Board of County Commissioners were invited to attend the picnic.

The boys will assemble at the corner of Market and Madison streets at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and be organized into battalions by the Marshal, and marched to the Kinzie street depot, headed by Nevins' band. It is intended to return to the city in time to permit the lads to sell the 4 o'clock edition of the afternoon papers.

Other persons besides the Orator have been invited to address the gathering, and the clergy of the city generally are requested to attend. The Committee, which adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, are determined to make the picnic a success, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed.

THE LAW COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Among other judgments rendered yesterday in this Court, it being default day, were the following: John Olney v. J. M. and E. Peeples, by default, for $3,869. M. M. and J. L. Smith v. Kierstead & Sons; by default, $1,152.70. Fanny M. Sherman brought suit in assumpsit, against Hiram L. Huguenin, claiming $1,000.

John Pr[illegible] commenced an action of trespass against William T. Scott, John W. Horton, and Timothy Cruniman, laying the damages at $5,000.

August and Charles Blume have sued A. S. Maltman in an action of trespass on the case, demanding $800.

Like action was brought by Arthur and O. P. Libby and Archibald McNeill against Maurice Roach, the damages being laid at $500.

SUPERIOR COURT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Michael Channes and Louis A. Lienan against William O. Swett; the demand being for $5,000.

James E. Boyce, of San Francisco, instituted an action, assumpsit, against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, demanding $1,000.

Frederick H. Ayers brought like suit against Joel C. Walters, Edward K. Rogers, and L. H. Lawrence, demanding $4,000.

John Forrester and James Young seek to enforce an alleged mechanic's lien against Thomas Armstrong and Ira Scott, upon Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 Armstrong's Subdivision of Block 39, Canal Trustees' Subdivision in Sec. 33, 40, 14, east 2, and five houses thereon built.

An action on the case was instituted by Louis Smith against Patrick and Ellen Sheridan. The damages are laid at $5,000.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Call for a Meeting of the Tenth Ward Liberals To-Night.

Meetings in the Fifth and Eighteenth Wards Last Evening.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Tenth Ward of the City of Chicago will meet this evening in the Hall on the northwest corner of Washington and Canal street, for the purpose of forming a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club. All persons in sympathy with the movement for Reform are requested to be present. The meeting will be addressed by General R. W. Smith, General Stiles, and Hon J. V. Eustace, of Dixon, Ill.

Alvin Saulsbery,
R. E. Hoyt,
Henry Myers,
C. C. P. Holden,
Dr. H. S. Hahn,
Gilbert LaBerge,
Dr. Wm. P. Dunne,
Benj. S. Norton,
Thos. Brenan,
Wm. P. Brazelton,
Jas. M. Doyle,
David McCarty,
John Cochrane,
David Stoner,
W. J. Brown,
A. H. Buck,
Lewis Cerdip,
C. C. Hubbard,
George McCrean,
M. L. Meyer,
A. Miciele,
Lewis LaBerge,
John Ferrell,
Martin Stern,
C. C. Connelly,
Lewis Schowchan,
F. Z. Haken,
G. Herndorff,
S. Alpuior,
P. Casey,
Joseph Berry,
Farfield Morgan,
L. Baum,
Charles Edwards,
Thomas J. Lee,
J. Greenbury,
William Chatroop,
Henry Cardiss, Jr.,
J. Lynch,
Patk. McNaman, Jr.,
Martin McNaman,
Denis Maher,
L. Buckley,
Wm. Ables,
Herman Stern,
John Frexler,
B. Hadbrink,
R. Phillips,
James Ortieb,
Christ. Kapper,
A. McGinis,
Edwd. McDonald,
John Morgan,
L. Goldsmith,
Lewis Brightfield,
James Ray,
J. Hill,
J. Wilkins,
G. Dale,
J. Blantz,
J. Pail,
R. Pratt,
T. Hyde,
H. Moore,
Aug. Williams,
Chas. Barranger,
W. P. Maloney,
B. McMurray,
Edward Casey,
R. H. Liddell,
John H. Coughlan,
C. D. Bisbee,
D. W. Lynch,
John H. Whipple,
Eugene Keogh,
John McKeonon,
W. F. Bishop,
J. G. Webster,
F. Obendon,
W. M. McGuire,
Patrick Fianney,
Daniel McNulty, Jr.,
Edward Dunne,
P. L. Myers,
F. A. Kinney,
John Conly,
E. Dorvall,
George C. Copland,
R. E. Mann,
F. A. Upham,
W. E. Moore,
J. P. Anderson,
C. Hene,
Edward Murray,
T. C. Crimmins,
Wm. J. Onahan,
Michael McCauley,
Robert Smart,
Wm. B. Snowhook,
James W. Sheahan,
C. F. Hotchkiss,
Adam L. Omberg,
Frank Schowchan,
Joseph Have,
F. A. Hoffman, Jr.,
Wm. B. Hays,
C. P. Ingersoll,
G. R. Hoffman,
J. H. McCausland,
Frank Haken,
Alex. B. Bryan,
George Baleh,
A. Hirschfield,
Robert Raney,
P. Stutsenacker,
Lewis Chatroop,
J. Hurnberg,
Samuel D. Witkowsky,
Henry Lincoln,
Joseph Ortmyre,
Carl Dahlgreen,
J. Lwont,
Carl Blum,
J. Casey,
Edward Casey,
Lewis Manas,
D. Bryond,
E. Baum,
J. J. Wade,
H. O. Fish,
S. Marvill,
Henry Cardiss,
Charles Cardiss,
Patk. McNaman,
John McNaman,
Frederick McMahan,
John Crenn,
Patrick O'Toole,
Fred W. Leiff,
Martin Stern,
Aug. Foote,
G. W. Pike,
D. Witkowsky,
Adam Kalbe,
J. Witt,
A. Fleet,
Edwd Fitzgerald,
J. B. [illegible],
Wm. Banner,
C. C. Cole,
J. D. Haas,
P. Sweeney,
S. Swan,
H. Byrne,
T. Prescott,
P. Collins,
J. Black,
C. Canton,
A. Rice,
A. Payerstein,
L. Cheimivar,
D. S. Sitzer,
M. McQuade,
Geo. Brackath,
J. Desmond,
A. S. Tripp,
P. W. Dunne,
J. D. Simmons,
John Ready,
S. J. McNulty,
Henry Littlefield,
Daniel McNeiley,
D. McGuire,
Michael McGan,
J. McGuire,
H. E. Whaley,
Wm. Dunne,
John Coughlan,
E. M. Page,
Lawrence Dowley,
J. S. Van Cott,
J. H. Campbell,
J. C. Myers,
Michael Keeley,
L. C. Johnson,
S. McLaughlan,
John Dargan,
David M. Ford,
C. McDonnell,
And 80 others.

FIFTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fifth Ward Liberal Club was held last evening, on the corner of State and Twenty-sixth streets. There were about 50 gentlemen in attendance, whose whole attention was directed to sitting near the windows and fanning themselves. Among them were Judges L. B. Otis and Atwood, and Messrs. Camp, Moore, Conger, Sidney Thomas, Houghtaling, and Frank Riedle. The President of the Club, Mr. William McKindley, called the meeting to order. In consequence of the abominable heat the meeting had nothing to do but pray for adjournment until Wednesday next at the same place.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Liberals of the Eighteenth Ward was held yesterday evening at No. 78 Chicago avenue. The attendance was very good considering the heat and the short notice. Mr. Charles Dennine presided.

John Wrenn was, on motion, added to the Ward Committee. The Chair appointed Messrs. Thos. McMahon, Michael Casey, Michael Drew, Thos. O'Meslia a committee of five to nominate permanent officers, to report at the next meeting. The meeting adjourned.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Liberals of the Thirteenth Ward on Friday evening, Aug. 23, at 8 o'clock, at the German Gardens, just west of Western avenue, on West Madison street. A Quartette Club will be in attendance. The Committee on Permanent Organization of a Greeley and Brown Club for the ward will submit their report. A. Moses, Carter H. Harrison, S. S. Gardner, Alderman Sherwood, General I. N. Stiles, and others, will address the meeting.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

Among the distinguished visitors at the Greeley and Brown Headquarters, yesterday, were Judge Caton, of Ottawa; the Hon. Thos. Wilson, of Winona, Minn.; the Hon. C. H. McCormick, of Illinois.

ARTESIAN AND LAKE WATER.

Comparative Analysis of Waters Taken from the Lincoln Park Artesian Wells and Lake Michigan.

The following is an analysis, made by Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, of water taken from the Lincoln Park artesian wells. The first is of water which came through St. Peter sand-stone, from a depth of over 1,500 feet, and the second the general water, running out through a separate tube, which was sunk comparatively but a few feet below the surface:

SAINT PETER.

Sulphate of soda	20.086
Sulphate of lime	28.112
Bi-carbonate of lime	12.505
Bi-carbonate of magnesia	.865
Chloride of magnesium	6.162
Iron and alumina	.373
Silica	.118
	68.224

GENERAL.

Sulphate of soda	24.722
Sulphate of lime	18.845
Bi-carbonate of lime	22.589
Bi-carbonate of magnesia	2.481
Chloride of magnesium	5.779
Silica	.098
Solid contents, 1 U. S. gallon	75.457

It was hoped that the first would prove to be the better water, but the analysis showed that the difference in its favor was immaterial.

The following are two specimens of lake water containing the largest and smallest quantities of solid matter respectively, as examined by Messrs. Blaney and Mariner, numbered 20 and 16 by the chemists:

	No. 20.	No. 16.
Sulphate of lime	.6295	.5141
Carbonate of lime	4.0314	4.0493
Carbonate of magnesia	2.5167	1.4013
Silica	2.0701	.3512
Per oxide of iron, alumina and phosphates	.3450	.0786
Chlorides of sodium and potassium	.6256	.2438
Organic matter	4.3422	1.2727
Soda, combined with organic matter	1.1917	.0053
Total	10.7822	8.0133

The purest known river water is that of the River Loka, in Sweden, which contains only 1-25 of a grain of solid matter per gallon. Other rivers contain greater quantities, as the Croton River, New York, 4.160, and the Schuylkill 4.261. The rivers of France contain from 4 to 32 grains per gallon, averaging 16; those of England from 6¼ to 19¼, averaging 14¼.

Fighting the Socialists.

A curious decree against the Socialists has been issued by the Prussian Governor of Sleswick-Holstein. This document states that the country has, for some time, been overrun with agitators, who get up meetings for the purpose of spreading Socialist ideas among the workingmen, and organize strikes and other movements which are prejudicial to industry. Their efforts have as yet not been very successful, but the Government considers it necessary to explain clearly the real designs of the Socialists to those who are not aware of them. Their object is to overthrow everything that we love, respect, and hold sacred—the fatherland, the throne, the altar, morality, and law; to substitute the public-house for the home, to dissolve the ties of property, and to reduce labor, the nourisher and supporter of nations, to the plaything of ambitious demagogues. It is the Red Republic which the Democratic Socialists aim at. According to their system laws are to be made by the people under the direction of party leaders who are already fighting among themselves. Knowing they can do nothing under present circumstances, their efforts being hindered at every step by the intelligence of the people and the strong arm of the Government, the Socialist leaders seek to dissolve all the bonds of society. It is for this that they preach hatred against the proprietors, subvert public order, undermine public morality and mock at the Christian religion. But above all, they seek to paralyze labor, to depreciate industry, to destroy all confidence between masters and men, to foster discontent, and to induce workingmen to lead an idle life in public places and at seditious meetings." The Governor concludes by urging both masters and men to do their utmost to neutralize the effect of these machinations.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne, all sizes, Cocoaine, for sale at Strehl's prescription store, 80 West Madison-st, corner Clinton-st.

Dry Sillery & "Extra," Charles Heidsieck, Champagne. For sale by Wm. H. Schimpferman, Pat O'Neill.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment, no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SEVERAL two-story houses and Gothic cottages in good neighborhood, near church, schools, and depot; 24 daily passenger trains to and from the city. Call and see us at Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st. HULBURD & CO.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE OFFER for sale this week several beautiful lots, short distance from depot, on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs. There is no better investment south of city limits than this choice property, near the South Park and Englewood station. We reach Chicago in 30 minutes, by steam, and have the benefit of 24 daily passenger trains each way, with commutation fare at $6 per hundred. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE BARGAINS IN suburban acre property; first come first served. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—40 ACRES on the corner of Cottage Grove av. and Sixty-fifth-st.; $2,500 per acre. Terms $30,000 cash, $20,000 in 1875, and $50,000 in 1878. Capitalists! $100,000 can be made to-day, if subdivided into lots. It will only be in the market for a few days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY; LAST chance to buy it cheap; close to Chicago; 160 acres, little over 2 miles south of limits; railroad coming through it; $300 per acre. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Rooms 41 and 43 Otis Block, Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, A FINE house just completed, containing 9 rooms of large size, hot and cold water, bathroom, marble mantels, and fine finish throughout; grounds and location the best in the city; for sale cheap and on easy terms. E. H. PLUMMER, Room 17, 36 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY SOUTH and west of the city limits very cheap. Easy terms. GEORGE V. BYRD, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, 100x150 feet improved, price $4,500. Also two lots, 50x150 feet each, unimproved, all in Evanston, south depot. For terms apply at Room 4, Central Union Block, 287 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GROVE lots, 50 ft front by 150 ft deep, with good sidewalks and surrounded by good improvements, for $600, $750 and $1,000. Terms one-fifth down, and balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at six per cent interest, or monthly payments can be made. JOHN CULVER, Office 142 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 50 CHOICE building lots; also 5 acres near station. COOK & HASSINGER, Room 4, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON the ridge at South Englewood, near the depot. Halsted-st is gravelled all the way to the property. Dummy trains are run at hours to accommodate merchants and mechanics. The lots are only one block from the railroad. Price, $200 each, payable $25 cash and $5 per month. Will sell on long time. No payments for three years to parties who will build at once. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE AT HYDE Park, lot 125x200, two-story house, large parlors, chambers, and all modern improvements; large furnace and good barn, near depot; fairly wooded; also a desirable building site 150x200 on Washington-av. (macadamized) near Fifty-fifth-st., at a great bargain. Gas pipe running by each of above places. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSTON and Lake Forest—Beautiful rolling land, 100 feet above Lake, densely covered with old shade trees, deep ravines; money furnished to build; both land and money, 5 years' time; want parties to go with me after business and spend night at my residence, see property; mail letter to me 999 Wabash-av, saying what night you will go; I will call on you. E. ASHLEY MEARS.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and Great South Park, for $350 each in monthly payments of $10; also, choice residence lots on Thirty-eighth-st, for $600 each. A. B. McCHESNEY & CO., 370 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN ACRE BLOCKS on the ridge at South Englewood, close to depot, and suitable for immediate subdivision. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, SUBDIVIDED, AT South Chicago in front of large woollen mills. A. W. WHEELER, owner, hardware store, 315 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRUG STORE, IN A FLOURISHING TOWN of 12,000 inhabitants, for sale, well located and doing a good business; fixtures good, stock small, and no dead stock, all having been bought within three years; the present proprietor is engaged in other business and cannot give his attention to this; a good bargain will be given to a cash customer. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago, or CHARLES SABIN, Rockford, Ill.

A FINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE; CAPACITY 400 bushels; price $5,000. Apply at 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

A RETAIL CROCKERY STORE DOING FAIR business, for sale cheap for cash. Inquire 305 Michigan-av.

A PARTY WITH $25,000 TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST in a well-established wholesale business in this city; one of the parties wishing to retire. Address C 69, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED SODA, MINERAL and bottling factory, doing a good business for sale. A rare chance for a good party. Address T. ROBINSON, care Carrier 28.

A BUTCHER SHOP, HORSE, WAGON, AND fixtures for sale. Inquire 2 State-st.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE—A SPLENDID opportunity for business. A fine brick yard, with boarding house on it, house, barn, sheds, machinery, tools, implements, horses, wagons, carts, and everything necessary for a large business, now in full operation, with orders for 600,000 pressed brick in hand, at low figure, by JOHN H. AVERY, 131 LaSalle-st.

BOARDING HOUSE NO. 251 WEST HUBBARD-st., furniture and lease for sale cheap.

BEER SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLOR IN good location and making money, for sale. This is a rare opportunity for a party with small capital. Will sell all or half. Address or call at 565 State-st.

CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE; good trade; corner store, and cheap rent. Owner is sick. Address C 45, Tribune office.

FANCY DRY GOODS STOCK, WITH FIXTURES and cheap lease, for sale for $4,500, worth $7,000; in good location on South Side; sales, $35,000 per annum. Address V 91, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 40 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 264 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

GROCERY DOING A GOOD BUSINESS FOR sale; old established; will trade for outside property. Apply 430 West Madison-st.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF LAUNDRY, WITH horses, wagon, and good trade for sale cheap; reason for selling, owner going East. Inquire at 224 West Lake-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF DECEASE OF PROPRIETOR, the lease and furniture of Downing's Hotel, with good business, at Bowmanville, for sale. Inquire of CHAPLIN & GORE, 76 Monroe-st.

STABLE FOR SALE ON TWENTY-THIRD-ST., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Inquire of J. SULLIVAN, on premises.

TO BUSINESS MEN, MANUFACTURERS, and speculators—I have invented and patented a valuable improvement. Not having the means to manufacture, I will sell part of the States, or will make satisfactory arrangements with manufacturers. I should be pleased to see any one interested at office Mechanics' Building Co., 41 West Washington-st. J. W. DOUGHERTY.

TO BARBERS—A FINE CHANCE IS OPEN TO a first-class barber on the West Side. Locality good; rent reasonable. Apply for three days at 136 Blue Island-av.

THE CUSTOM FLOUR MILL (STEAM) FOR sale, at Brimfield, Peoria County, Ill., on C. B. & Q. R. R.; good location and cheap property; price, $4,000. For particulars address C. FOX.

THE TOOLS, PATTERNS AND MACHINERY of the City Foundry and Machine Shop will be sold very cheap, on favorable terms, at private sale. Inquire of H. G. ANDERSON, No. 6 South Washington-st., Peoria, Ill.

$300 WILL SECURE ONE-HALF INTEREST in cigar and tobacco, news, fruit and candy business, including building; no rent; to a good honest man easy terms offered. Court House Square Cigar Store, corner of Washington and Clark sts.

$500—GENTLEMAN, WITH READY CASH, can buy half interest in goods at cost, with established business, paying $600 per month. Apply 163 West Washington-st, Room 1.

$1,500—A SMALL STOCK OF STOVES, tin, and hardware for sale, on State-st, South Side. A good chance for a practical mechanic. Address K 37, Tribune office.

$2,000—PART CASH, WILL PURCHASE a first-class, well established manufacturing business; staple article, and demand for more than I can supply. Profits large. Address Q 20, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNDALE, Mass. Four years classical course, including Greek. Prices reduced last year. Music under direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. Particular attention paid to common branches. Special facilities for German, French, and Painting. Next year begins Sept. 19. Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH higher mathematics and Latin. Inquire of JANSEN, McCLURG & CO., 607 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE BROTHERS Joseph Cafarella, and Antonio, the biggest 21 years old, harp-player; the small one, violin-player. Any information as to their whereabouts will receive $10 reward. Address JOHN CAFARELLA, No. 2 Fourteenth-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES THE permanent acquaintance of some young lady or widow. Address S., Tribune Office.

PERSONAL—McVICKER'S OPENING NIGHT. Parquette, please send address through mail to Y 87, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MISSING SINCE SATURDAY evening from her home, 142 South Canal-st., Emma Lister, aged 18 years; rather tall, brown hair; had on blue suit and brown straw hat. Any one knowing her whereabouts will please inform her parents, at above address.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—CENTRALLY LOCATED business property, finely improved, rented to pay over 10 per cent net, which I would sell for $115,000, and might take choice unimproved property, on a cash basis, with little or no incumbrance, in part payment; say from $40,000 to $50,000. Any reply to this advertisement must give exact location of property offered, with full description, price, and incumbrance, when due, and rate of interest, to secure attention. Terms of sale, $30,000 cash, $40,000 in one year at 8 per cent interest, and $45,000 on 5 to 8 years at 9 per cent. Address C 73, Tribune Branch office.

FOR EXCHANGE—5 ACRES CHOICE SUBURBAN property, about two-thirds fine grove, close to depot, to exchange for desirable Chicago property. It is a beautiful location. Address Y 73, Tribune Branch office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—NO. 214 NORTH Ashland-av., store and leasehold.
No. 82 North Peoria-st., dwelling and lot.
No. 615 West Madison-st., store and leasehold.
Warren-av., 1 block west of Park, dwelling and lot.
No. 5 [illegible]-st., dwelling and lot.
No. 153 North Oakley-st., dwelling and lot.
15 lots in Allen's subdivision, 24, 37, 14.
No. 232 West Lake-st., store, dwelling, and leasehold.
13 acres at Washington Heights, situated on Dummy Road and Tracy-av., with a depot on southwest corner and splendid grove in center.
24 lots in Whitford's subdivision, 28, 37, 14.
65 lots in Smith's subdivision, Irving Park.
8 lots in Indian Ridge subdivision, 25x110.
4 lots, northwest corner Hoyne and Taylor-sts. 25x125.
1 lot, [illegible] av., Rockwell's subdivision, 25x125.
Sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 10 o'clock a. m., at store. Full particulars furnished by HORACE REED & CO., General Merchandise and Real Estate Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House:
House, and lot 25x177 feet to alley, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., $7,500.
House, with all conveniences, and deep lot, on Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av., $10,000.
House and corner lot on Ellis-av., $10,500.
Furnished house and lot on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; immediate possession, $18,000.
Brick house and lot 48x171 feet, with fine barn, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $25,000.
Also, other houses and lots on the South and West Sides, at low prices and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House:
Houses and lots at Maywood; small payments down; balance on easy terms.
House and 50-foot lot on Wentworth-av., $3,750.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT, 50x180 to 20 foot alley, on Ellis-av., 200 feet south of Egan-av., very near horse and steam cars; water and gas; at a bargain. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN EAST FRONT ON ELLIS-AV., 50x340, 600 feet north of Egan-av.; water and gas, with good house and barn; very near horse and steam cars; one of the choicest locations on the street, and offered very cheap; fine shrubbery and fruit trees. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT $450, A FEW LOTS JUST OUTside of the fire limits, on Leavitt, Oakley, Hoyne and Western-av. There is nothing inside the old city limits so desirable or cheap. Small payment down, and perfect title. Office open every evening till 9 o'clock. STORRY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 18 SOUTH Clinton-st.: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools, churches, and street cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., between Centre and Ashland-avs.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTing Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Halsted, Sophia, Fremont, and Orchard-sts., and Wabash-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; lots cheap and on very easy terms. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTing Madison, Lake, Homan, Washington, Park-av., Warren, Monroe, Kedzie, Walnut, Adams and Jackson-sts., and Central Park, all near this beautiful and rapidly improving park. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—LOTS ON Wood, Augusta and Samuel-sts., and on California, Chicago, Genesee, and Fairfield-avs., and other streets in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt Park, at from $450 to $1,250 per lot. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION—A choice lot on Drexel-boulevard, very near horse and steam cars; 50x full depth to alley, at a sacrifice; $40 under market price; just the location for a row of brick houses. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION—Two new two-story cottages at Oakland (Fortieth-st.) with 7 large rooms, besides pantry, closets and basement, gas materials, hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars; only $3,550; $550 cash and balance $500 a year until paid for; 8 per cent; good neighborhood; land advancing; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COTTAGE AND LOT ON St. John's Place. Price $3,000 cash, or half cash, balance in one year at 10 per cent. It must be sold immediately. Come, who wants it. E. H. CUMMINGS.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIFTY-FIRST AND ADjoining sts. between Fort Wayne and Rock Island Railroad, from $400 to $500 each; also lots on corner Egan and Wentworth-avs. and Arnold-st., from $550 to $850 each. JOHN F. STARR, Room 2, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES AND LONG time, property on Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, Scott, Plumb, and Polk-sts., between Leavitt and Ashland-av.
OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS.
Shurtleff-av., Stewart-av., Buddan and Garibaldi sts., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sts. 40 lots on Forty-fifth-st. and Layton-st. 1 lot on Campbell-av., near Van Buren-st.
WISNER & TALLMAN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st.:
Five acres opposite Central Park, subdivided into 48 lots, and fenced; choice for investment, only $30,000.
Twelve acres on Lake-st., east of Central Park, at a bargain.
Seven acres, and 4 acres, on Madison-st., east of the Park.
Forty feet on Madison-st., near Ashland-av., $12,000.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV. HOUSE AND LOT, close to Union Park, at low figure and on easy terms. Price little above value of lot. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SECTION 3, 40, 12, ON Grand-av.; terms easy. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LAKE-av. and Egan-av.; water and gas; good house, and very near horse and steam cars; $3,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10, 20, OR 40 ACRES IN SECTION 34, 38, 14; also 40 acres on Stony Island-av. All choice and well located property. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 365 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF BUSINESS property on Halsted-st. Lot 50 feet front, renting for $1,500. Price, $8,500. This is a desirable bargain for some one. RICE & RICE, 41 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE, 54 Throop-st., fronting Jefferson Park. No better location in the city. Easy terms. McMILLAN, 77 Throop-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., CORNER NORTH of Thirty-fifth-st., 50x175, at a bargain. JOHN H. AVERY, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS AT $200 AND $400 each. First payment, $50 to $100, and $10 per month until paid for; in Wisner's Addition, corner [illegible] and [illegible]. Parties desiring cheap homes, or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. No trouble to show property. Office open evenings. WISNER BROS., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY COTTAGE AND LOT, with gas and water, in Cottage Grove-av.; only $3,000—$600 down; balance monthly. Address "OWNER," Branch Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STORE AND HOUSE, OPPOSITE R. I. Car Works; cheap.
5 good dwellings on South Side.
Cheap lots on South Side.
9 good houses on West Side; some to exchange for lots.
A few tracts of cheap acre property.
M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 20X40 FEET, LOT 25X125 feet on St. John's Place, near Union Park. Price, $3,000. E. H. CUMMINGS & CO., 180 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A NICE FRAME cottage and brick store, renting for $840 per year. Call at 264 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON DE KALB-ST., AT A cash bargain; must be sold. Inquire at 1358 State-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN ON SOUTH SIDE—House and lot on Butterfield st., near Thirtieth, only $2,000; half cash; discount for all cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 152 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND grounds on Madison av. Park, near Kenwood depot; furnace, range, and all modern improvements. Lot, 100x150; 2-story and basement house. Great bargain if taken at once; furnished or unfurnished. Easy terms. Also, a choice residence on Park-av., near Hyde Park Hotel. Lot, 110x169, east front, $14,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—8 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS on Twelfth-st., near Ashland-av. Also, lots fronting on Coolidge, Sampson, Taylor, Polk, Lexington, and Harrison-sts., and on Western-av. These choice lots will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. GEO. W. PARENT & CO., Real Estate Agents, southeast corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,100, ONE-THIRD CASH—2 LOTS, 25x125 each, on Page-st., West Side, by W. W. WATSON, JR., Room 18, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FIVE NEW Homes at the corner of Western-av. and Lexington-st.; $500 cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—40 FEET ON SOUTH Clark-st., nearly opposite the new Pacific Hotel, and near new Government buildings. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., CHOICE EAST FRONT building lots, 50x200, near corner Oakwood-av. and new boulevard, below market price. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON ELLIS-AV., JUST SOUTH OF city limits, two elegant places (one a corner) with all modern improvements, at a bargain, on easy terms; owners wish to leave the city; fine grounds. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—24 CENTRAL PARK LOTS $7,000; $2,200 cash, $1,600 Dec. 1, 1872, 1873, and 1874, at 6 per cent interest. J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBDIVISION 10 ACRES, South Side; will retail in 90 days at $12,000 profit. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD neighborhood, a small two-story house or good basement-cottage and lot, east or south front; must be south of Lake and north of Harrison-sts., and not west of Reuben. Address B 56, North Jefferson-st., stating location and price.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH Side east of State-st., worth from $12,000 to $25,000. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House.

WANTED—A GOOD SUBURBAN LOT, worth $250, which I will take in part payment on a good piano. Address M 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY 15 TO 25 ACRES well located, within 6 miles of Court House, for cash and good property within 1 mile of Court House. I also want some cheap lots in exchange for nice 10 acre fruit farm at St. Joseph, Mich. M. H. MORRIS, Room 2, 47 West Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STORE STAND—IN THE FLOURishing village of West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa. The house is substantial and commodious, with a large and improving custom. Price, $2,200, on accommodating terms. Apply to JOSEPH STEER.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS farm of 160 acres, with dwelling-house and barn, within two miles of Aurora on the Fox River road between Aurora and Batavia; a good house and lot in Chicago will be taken as part payment. Address J S, Avenue House, corner Wabash-av and Twenty-second st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 190 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CHAMBERLIN'S new book now ready, "The Struggle of '72." A novelty in political and popular literature. Contains a graphic history of the Republican and Democratic parties and candidates. Illustrated. Agents address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 165 Twenty-second st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, 110 WEST Madison-st.:
Cottage 6 rooms, 74 South Peoria-st., near corner Madison-st.
318 Honore-st.
621 and 623 York-st.
3 rooms, 293 Madison-st.
6 rooms, 190 Madison-st.
5 rooms, 194 Madison-st.
5 rooms, first floor over 245 West Madison-st., and one room second floor 245 West Madison-st., and several others in new buildings now being finished.

TO RENT—TWO STORY HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms, water in house and yard, well drained. 572 Walnut. Inquire in rear.

TO RENT—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY brick house of 10 rooms and good barn. Rent $50 a month to a party who will buy $1,000 worth of new furniture. Apply on the premises, 18 Honore-st., half block south of Madison.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 2-STORY HOUSES, FOR $25 each, at Cottage Grove, corner Forty-fifth and Avenue, one block west of Cottage Grove dummy. F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS ONE of the most beautiful residences in Chicago; price $1,200 per year. E. H. CUMMINGS, 180 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 12 rooms, 368 Warren-av. Corner house and first class in every respect.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, ON WASHINGTON-st., west of Union Park; $60. Also, cottage on Hubbard-st.; $25. E. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF SEVEN rooms, bath room, hot and cold water. Apply at 43 Thirtieth-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 181 LINCOLN-av., beautiful grounds; only two blocks from Lincoln Park; street cars run on avenue.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH; 4-ROOM COTTage, two blocks from Archer-av. cars. W. W. WATSON, JR., Room 18, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AND $700 WORTH OF FURNITURE for sale—Two-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, No. 556 West Washington-st. None but responsible parties, and those wishing to buy the furniture need apply.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, NEWLY calcimined and papered, No. 1065 Wabash-av. Rent, $40 per month to a prompt paying tenant. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—OR SELL—BEAUTIFUL MARBLE houses, Prairie, Michigan and Wabash-avs; fine locations; rising property; easy terms. MEARS, 669 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE ON West Washington-st. above Union Park, with or without furniture. Inquire southwest corner Jackson and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—A FINE 8 ROOM COTTAGE; ONLY those willing to buy the furniture need apply; 265 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY HOUSE AND sell the furniture very cheap. For particulars call at 459 West Lake-st. House contains 7 rooms nicely furnished.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—30 ROOMS, NEWLY AND VERY handsomely furnished, single or en suite, at low rates, Nevada Hotel, 177 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, without board. Cottage Grove-av., near Thirtieth-st. Address C 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements, for lady and gentleman; quiet but central location. Address Y 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements, gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Inquire at 48 South May-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, partially furnished, suitable for a dentist or a physician. Apply to H. S. WHITCOMB, at the Rooms of the Chicago Christian Union, 758 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LOW—THREE ROOMS WITH closets, etc., centrally located. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 48 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or 4 gentlemen. References exchanged. 379 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with gas and water, at 84 Twenty-sixth-st., near Indiana-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS at 15 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS FOR LODGINGS, furnished or unfurnished, or for offices, 494 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, new and very pleasant, suitable for gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen. Rent reasonable. Call or address 798 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—259 CALUMET-AV., 6 ROOMS, TWO stories; very pleasant; can be divided for two nice, small families. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—806 WABASH-AV.—UNFURNISHED room for gentleman and wife; also, furnished room for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 17 South Halsted-st.; rent very low; very nice rooms for gentlemen.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 20, 22 South Canal-st. 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-lighted offices in the stone-front building, 144 and 146 East Madison-st., at the same prices as before the fire. H. O. STONE, 146 East Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS AND basements in new marble front buildings on State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-st. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR J. V. FARwell's, the first floor and basement of an iron and stone-front building, 40x182; steam elevator, etc.; possession immediately; also a 5-story brick factory, 40x80, with or without steam power, on Arcade court, between Franklin and Fifth-av. Apply to BENT & GOWARD, 180 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD BARN. APPLY AT 808 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE SHERMAN HOUSE—offices and rooms suitable for merchant tailor or other business; decide at once if you want them. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 152 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STABLE FOR 4 HORSES, AT 38 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD BARN, CONTAINING three stalls, situated on Park-av., near Union Park. Apply at 34 & 36 South Canal-st., upper floor.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOTEL IN CITY OR good country town; would act as clerk or steward, or take the management of one. Address T, 302 Park-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN unfurnished sleeping apartment in a first class neighborhood; rent must not exceed $15 per month. Address V 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM on Wabash or Michigan-avs., for a lady and daughter, where people are not inquisitive. Address O 82, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN ELEVATOR OR A warehouse in the country, one in Illinois preferred. Address O 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms, or part of a loft suitable for manufacturing cigars, in some centrally located building; one with an elevator attached preferred. Address J. S., 441 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE with 5 rooms on first floor in the vicinity of Halsted, Van Buren, Lake, or Loomis-st. Inquire, or address A. EATON, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR more rooms near West street cars. No children. Possession by Sept. 1. State rent and location. Address X 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOFT ON FIRST floor, about 25x100, in the burnt district; state terms. Address S 80, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT IMMEDIately, furnished and unfurnished houses on South Side; owners please help us out. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR more rooms near West street cars; no children; possession by Sept. 1; state rent and location. Address X 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, A FURnished house on South Side south of Twelfth and north of Twenty-second-sts, for a first-class tenant. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, [illegible] Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSIness man, with $3,000 capital, may obtain one half interest in an established and popular manufactory, in this city, which is now paying handsomely in a direct trade with the best wholesale houses. The business is of a much more important character than the amount of capital above named would indicate, the assistance of an energetic and attentive man being most required. Every cent of the money would be invested in stock to more readily meet orders already at hand. Address B 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with $7,000 cash, in a good stock farm, situated in Texas County, Mo., and to which there is attached 80 acres of pine lands, with steam saw mill; $5,000 will be paid for this half interest after 5 years, if then desired. For particulars address W S, Post Office Box 2539, St. Louis, Mo.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $2,000 capital, to take half part in a furniture manufacturing business. Pays well. F 73, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE WHO HAS A stock of goods on hand preferred; the stock can be turned into cash in a short time; or, if parties will make terms right, I will buy the stock. Good store-room in best location in Illinois. Address F W, New Windsor, Mercer County, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with $1,000 cash, to open a drug store on the North Side; store already secured; best locality in the burnt district. Address U 23, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE NOTES, HOUSES ON leased lots, and good collaterals. L. R. CARDWELL, Room 65 Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL paper and insurance claims. Garden City policies wanted. M. C. BALDWIN, 73 South Canal-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE—large sums at 9 per cent; second mortgages, and leased houses. H. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED lots and collaterals. STEPHEN GRAY, Room 12, 114 West Madison-st.

MONEY—MONEY—MONEY. WANTED—A loan of $5,000 from 1 to 2 years, for which will pay 10 per cent per annum, with security on real estate worth $18,000. Address F. G. P., Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 532, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney. 434 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED, WITHout deception. Circular, containing the different causes and proof required, forwarded on receipt of 25c. Address JOHN DOE, P. O. Box 242, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO (NEW) FIRE EXTINGUISHers. Apply at 18 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FULL SET OF U. S. cents which I will sell for $50. Address or call for WINSOR, Porter's Telegraph College.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—TWO OF THE MOST DESIRABLE lots on Sangamon st; both for $150; worth $250 each. Apply at 304 West Adams-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, BY A WHOLEsale notion house; one that has had experience, and can come well recommended. Address T 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CORRESPONDENT; must write a finished hand. Address L 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY clerk. City references required. 402 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS; must be accurate, and write nicely. Address L 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR AN OFFICE assistant. Address in own handwriting, W 89, Tribune office, for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN a general store in the country. Address C 66, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMERS. Apply at BROOKMAN & SKINNER'S, 190 Twenty-second st. New and second hand buggies for sale.

WANTED—BLANK BOOK RULERS. FIRST-class job ruler, a steady man may find permanent employment by applying at once to J. W. MIDDLETON, 7 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A CARRIAGE blacksmith and carriage trimmer to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Inquire at 212 East Lake-st., or of SHERRIN BROS., Milwaukee.

WANTED—A GOOD METAL WORKER FOR show-case work. Apply at 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD PLUMBER. APPLY early this morning at 407 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-WORKER in a wagon and carriage repair shop; one used to jobbing preferred. Call at 231 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A TAILOR AT 207 SOUTH HALsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer at DeRemer & Squier's, Elgin. Address, for four days, DeREMER & SQUIER, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—TEN ROUGH CARPENTERS AT building on Canal, between Washington and Randolph-sts., or apply at rear of 427 State-st., near Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS, LASTERS AND finishers on ladies' work—machine sewed and pegged. Steady employment to good workmen. Address [illegible] & CONKLIN, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGINEER to run a stationary engine. Reference required. Apply at White Lead Works, Fifteenth-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD MACHINISTS. ENquire at FOX & HOWARD'S shop, Canal Locks, Bridgeport.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PANTS makers and one good bushelman. W. ROBERTS, 175 Twenty-second st.

WANTED—BOYS TO WORK AT GASFITTING at JAMES McGINLEY'S, No. 240 East Madison-st. Those who have worked at the business preferred. Call early.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKsmith, for jobbing and repairing. Apply at Nos. 731 and 733 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS STONE-CARVER by M. FINNIGAN & SON, 163 East Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—20 BOILER-MAKERS AND HELPers at the Standard Iron Works, Front-st, near North Halsted-st bridge.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1 OR 2 SHOEmakers, at Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., to whom steady employment will be given. Passage paid by calling at Freight Car 168 or 12.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, AT 51 Eldridge-court. Good wages and steady employ.

WANTED—SIX YOUNG MEN, 18 TO 19 YEARS of age, of good moral character and recommendation, to learn the marble trade. To such good inducement will be given. THE GOWEN MARBLE CO., 11 North Clark-st.

WANTED—7 GOOD CARPENTERS ACCUStomed to shop-work. Call early at shop 711 South State-st. THOMPSON BROS.

WANTED—THREE FIRST CLASS CABINET makers. Apply immediately at 27 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TWO BRICK-SETTERS; EXCELsior Brick Co's office, 77 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SECOND cook. Apply at New England Oyster, Coffee and Chop House, 19 and 21 West Madison-st. RACE BROS.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—A FEW FIRST-class mechanics can find steady work and good wages by applying at FOWLER & CARR'S shop, No. 74 Fourth av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—STRONG HEALTHY BOYS TO drive teams; good wages. Apply to E. F. CULLERTON, corner Post and Levee-sts., Bridgeport Locks.

WANTED—TEAMSTER WITH SPAN OF horses, to settle at Highwood, suburb of Chicago; steady work. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1333 Prairie-av., between 11 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD AND RELIABLE TEAMster. Apply to J. T. RAWLEIGH & CO., corner Green and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A horse. Apply to MR. BEST, 155 Cottage Grove-av, from 7 to 9 a. m., and after 6 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN, WHO understands men's furnishing goods, and one who is acquainted with Iowa to travel in that State. None but first class men need address A. Carrier 4.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO CANVASS FOR the retail tea and grocery business, on the West Side. Apply 357 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $2,000 to $3,000 to keep accounts and assist in managing an established manufacturing business of large dimensions, or extend it. Fair salary or interest on investment. Best reference. For particulars, inquire at room 28, Nevada Block. No Brokers.

WANTED—THREE GOOD FARM HANDS TO go twelve miles in the country. Board and wages good. Call on PYNE, 138 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—LABORERS AND MASON TENders at Highwood suburb of Chicago, work year round, materials furnished to build houses, and will take monthly payments until paid. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1333 Prairie-av., between 11 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—BOYS—THREE TO WORK IN FINishing room, 3 to work in cabinet room, 2 to work in packing room. H. S. CARTER & CO., corner Lake and Jefferson-sts., 3d floor.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THURSDAY, 200 RAILroad laborers for Lake Superior, wages $2.25, board $4; fare and board furnished to the work; plenty of station work at big prices. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Ionia, Stanton & Northern Railroad in Michigan; wages, $2; board, $4; also, 50 for saw-mills; wages $25 to $35 and board. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or to 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—10 MEN FOR CITY; 10 BOYS FROM 14 to 17 years old, before 10 o'clock this morning; 1,000 railroad men for Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, on gravel trains, chopping, grading, spiking, rock work, etc; $2 to $2.75 per day; free fare. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD FARM HANDS. Apply to HART & BIGGS, No. 358 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FARM HAND FOR the balance of the season. Apply to SEAVEY, 896 Wabash av.

WANTED—250 MORE MEN FOR NORTH Pacific; wages $2 per day; 3 years' job; leave to-day. Inquire 21 West Randolph-st. ANGELL & COAKER, Agents.

WANTED—AN ORDER COOK AT THE HOLLY Tree Coffee Rooms, cor Market and Washington-sts.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS MEN, EX-SOLdiers or citizens, who want homes they can call their own, should join the Army and Navy Colony of Dakota. It offers inducements far superior to any other. Do not delay; costs you nothing compared with advantages. Locating Committee will leave Chicago next month; a sawmill machinery and 20 men will leave soon after. Apply to, or address, H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 127 West Washington, Room 4, or 28 Nevada Block, Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON FARM near city. Wages $25 per month, board, etc. Apply to F. SMITH, 375 Wabash av.

WANTED—MIDDLE MAN TO SING BASS; also first violinist, at 2 o'clock. Prof. QUIN, 619 West Lake-st.

WANTED—1,200 MEN, FOR CHICAGO & Northwestern Railroad; terms, free fare, no fee, choppers $2.50; graders, $2.25; track-layers, $2.25 to $2.50; plenty station work and tie cutting. Office exclusively for this road at 20 North Canal-st. AUG. KOHLER, Authorized Agent.

WANTED—1,200 LABORERS AND FOREMEN, with men, for the Northwestern Railroad, Menominee & Wisconsin Central; all kinds of railway work at high prices; wages, from $2.25 to $2.50; entirely free fare. Apply to Company's Agents, HJORTH & NEWTON, 27 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BAR-TENDER AT 149 SOUTH Canal-st. Must be well recommended.

WANTED—500 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS and choppers for Wisconsin, wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day; rock and tunnelmen, $2.25 to $2.75 per day; 50 sawmill hands, $30 to $40 per month and board; farm and quarrymen; free fare; so hurry up and bring your baggage to SNELL & SHAW'S offices, 25 West Randolph and 48 West Madison-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, ACTIVE man, well posted in groceries, to solicit orders and deliver goods. Apply to, or address, with references, DODSON & [illegible], Hyde Park, Ill.

WANTED—2 GOOD MEN TO TAKE CARE OF stock, and two good drivers. Inquire of HAAS & POWELL, 77 West Madison-st.

WANTED—10 SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MEN for ice wagons and teamsters. A. S. PIPER & CO., 16 Fuller-st.

WANTED—WE WILL START FOR COLORADO on Monday, the 26th inst. You can hold your tickets, and come on afterward. All who want to secure good homes, of 160 acres, and provide yourselves and families against future want, come and go with us. The Southwestern Colony offer you liberal terms on which to get out there, and sympathy in a tangible form after you are there. This Colony is a year and a half old. Office, Lewis House, 148 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, Gen. Supt.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and two cows, and make himself generally useful; must be a good milker. Apply after 9 a. m. at 540 Michigan-av.

WANTED—100 LABORERS ON GARD'S steam brick yard, Ashland-av. (Reuben-st.), a little south of Twenty-second-st. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A SOBER COMPETENT MAN, ONE that understands his business as runner. Eagle Hotel, No. 69 West Water and Kinzie sts.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO ACT AS PORTER and do general work; apply this morning at Bents House, northeast corner West Randolph and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN, ABLE AND willing to do hard work; work steady and wages good. Address, 235 Arnold-st.

WANTED—A FARM HAND. APPLY AT 213 State-st.

WANTED—250 RAILROAD LABORERS. ALSO sawmill hands; wages, $35 per month and board; free fare, at 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR FARMERS. WORK good and wages will be paid. Inquire 80 Sherman-st, opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, OF good recommendations as to honesty. Apply at 128 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO MEN at 261 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO take care of horse and cow and work about house. Apply at Room 1, Nevada Block.

WANTED—ON A SMALL FARM NEAR ARcola, Douglas Co., Ill., a man and wife (no children). Man must be a practical farmer, and understand blooded stock, gardening, and tree culture; his wife wanted for dairy and general housework. Good house, garden, and fair salary. Unexceptionable references required. J. A., 16 Eldridge-court, Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE AT FIREProof Building Co.'s office, No. 143 Adams-st. J. D. LECRETT.

300,000 CHICAGO COMMON BRICK wanted immediately, for cash, at corner of Western-av and Lake-st. MUSSEL WHITE, 59 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 186 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT WORK and wait on table. Apply 329 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO DO cooking only, and a first class laundress for laundry work only. Apply at 818 Indiana-av, corner Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. 317 South Sangamon-st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at 1437 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 166 CALUMET AV. A THOROUGHLY competent girl for general housework—small family. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire at 340 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Call at 349 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO ASSIST with the ironing. Also, a neat, cheerful girl for second work; private family; apply at 61 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-GIRL; also small girl to assist in kitchen and sleep at home; 880 Indiana av, near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—AT 473 HUBBARD-ST., A GOOD girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL, AT 34 TWENTY-SECOND-st., to cook, wash and iron. Good wages to one that suits. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, for general housework. 353 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, MUST BE A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer. Call at 460 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR kitchen and one for second work; good wages for right kind. Call at 21 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 1038 Indiana av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl as second girl in a private family. References required. Inquire at 1128 Wabash-av. near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WIDOW, ONE CHILD, to do housework in small family. No. 36 Margaret-st., West Side.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH DISHES AND assist in kitchen, at 545 Wabash av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 1337 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 374 Cottage Grove av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; one accustomed to wait on table preferred. 47 South Halsted.

WANTED—GIRL, TO COOK, WASH AND iron, in a small private family. Apply at 283 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 33 North Morgan, corner Hubbard. Canadian preferred.

WANTED—AT 146 STANTON-AV, 2 BLOCKS south of Douglas House, in a family of two, a first class German girl for general housework; must be a good cook, and come well recommended; no others need apply; good wages will be given.

WANTED—GIRL IN FAMILY OF TWO; must be able to cook, wash and iron; German or Swedish preferred. 278 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—AT THE CENTRAL INTELLIgence office No 17 South Halsted st, 50 girls for general housework; the best of help supplied on short notice at 17 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO UP-STAIRS WORK, and take care of children. Inquire at 1156 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; small family; good wages. Apply immediately at No 44 South May-st, between Washington and Madison.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, 1 TO DO COOKING AND the other washing and ironing and second work, where a few day-boarders are kept; wages, $3 and $4; come prepared to stay. Call at 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 60 Myrick-av.

WANTED—COOK, CHAMBERMAID, AND dining room girl for hotel 7 miles out of Chicago; also good girl for small family at Winetka; also girls for city. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRLS AND DISHwashers, at Continental Hotel, corner of State st. and Eldridge court.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO WASHING AND ironing and to assist in general housework, at 883 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO KITchen and dining-room work. One that is capable will have a good home. Apply at 552 West Lake-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-MAKERS; none others need apply. 173 South Green st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WOMAN AS A WET nurse. Address or call at No. 30 Oak-st., corner Market-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY SINGER TO travel with Arctic Panorama Co. Address stating terms, etc. ORVILLE CLIFFORD, Howard House, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET nurse, without child. Apply to 705 West Jackson st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WOMAN AS A WET nurse. Address or call at No. 30 Oak-st., corner Market st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

10 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodging at reasonable prices. Everything clean and in good order. Call to-day or evening.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

45 SOUTH ANN-ST.—A PLEASANT AND social home for a few gentlemen and ladies; good table and terms reasonable.

46 NORTH GREEN ST.—GOOD BOARD FOR $4.50.

168 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—WANTED, four respectable young men to board. Good table and home comforts.

224 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR STREET car.—We have three large, beautiful rooms, suitable for six persons; all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Terms reasonable to the right parties; location pleasant.

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER Aberdeen.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; also room for young lady. Cars pass the door.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with good board, one block from street cars and park.

607 WEST MADISON, NEAR UNION Park—Gentlemen and their wives, or gentlemen; good board, with home comforts. Terms reasonable.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Three large, fine unfurnished rooms, with board. House new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds. Location and table the best on the West Side.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASant unfurnished room to rent with board to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen at $14 a week.

711 WEST MADISON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR bed-room, nicely furnished, with board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private family.

FRONT PARLOR TO RENT—ELEGANTLY furnished. Gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with good board. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—First class board at $6 to $9 per week; day board $5. Transient, $2.

South Side.

312 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—ROOMS, EN suite or singly, furnished or not, with first-class board.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS with board.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; moderate terms. Day boarders accommodated.

540 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find good board and room, with gas, closet, &c. Also, a single room.

609 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, with first class board. Also, room for two; terms reasonable. References exchanged.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, suitable for 2 gentlemen; also single room, with board. Reference required.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH board, for families or single gentlemen.

809 WABASH-AV.—PENSION ANGLAISE—A house newly furnished, and well worthy the inspection of those seeking comfort and pleasant society.

884 INDIANA-AV., CORNER EIGHTEENTH st.—Can accommodate a few young men with pleasant rooms and good board, upon reasonable terms.

1057 INDIANA-AV.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two or three genteel boarders, with pleasant rooms.

FOUR FINE ROOMS TO RENT ON MICHigan av. south of Harmon-court, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Furnished rooms, with board, on Wabash-av and State-st. Day boarders accommodated with first class board. Apply to Boarding House Bureau, Room 3, 343 State-st. No fees for information.

INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with first-class board. Day boarders accommodated.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a pleasant room and good board near Union Park. References exchanged. Address A 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY COMFORTAble board for gentleman and wife in South End. Medium terms. Address O 67, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM (FRONT preferred) and closet with board for gentleman and wife, in district of Sangamon, Adams, Sheldon, and Randolph-sts. Address Q 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—WOULD LIKE TO JOIN A SMALL family in furnishing a house in first class location, boarding with them. 177 East Madison-st, Room 4.

BOARD—ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 1, BOARD, with furnished room and closet, in a strictly private family, on the West Side, by a gentleman and wife, the gentleman dining down town, except Sundays. Terms must be reasonable. Address R 41, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 20 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 54 South Canal-st. P. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE FOLLOWING STAtionary engines, in perfect order:
1 8-horse power stationary engine.
1 20 horse power stationary engine.
1 25 horse power stationary engine.
1 90 horse power stationary engine.
Chicago Steam Engine Works, southeast corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—40 TO 60 HORSE POWER SECOND-hand steam engine and boiler. Inquire at 283 East Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, NEW, STEWART COOK stove at half price. Apply at 1274 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a hardware house, has had five years' experience in the business. Address, Box 234, Taylorville, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN having had eight years' experience in a first-class retail ready made clothing and merchant tailoring trade, wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address CLERK, Box 1140, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF eight years' experience in the heavy and shelf hardware; is well acquainted with the Wisconsin trade; best of references given. Address N 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH bookkeeper and well posted salesman of many years' experience; a position in some dry goods, notion, or commission house; best testimonials as to character, &c. Address G 84, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MILLER. Address A 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and theoretical florist and gardener from Europe, with the best references. Address 339 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN AND superintendent in foundry. Has had 15 year's experience in all classes of foundry work as foreman, and can give the best of reference from leading machine and foundry shops. Address T 22, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A Dane in private family; will make himself generally useful. Address T 23, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE PRIVATE carriage, by a sober industrious man (German); experienced; good pay, good worker. 247 North Clark-st, P. R.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR BY A very respectable married man. Good city references. Address M 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience, situation as travelling agent for boot and shoe house, entry clerk or assistant bookkeeper, best of references. Address, P 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL farmer who has no family but self and wife, as manager on a good farm. Address L 20, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EASTERN GENtleman of education and business habits would like to connect himself with a newspaper or a fire insurance agency. Salary not so much of an object as congenial employment. Address SIGMA, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as second-girl or laundress, or general housework. Good reference. Apply to 60 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN as cook. Call at 214 Carroll-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer, in a private family or boarding house. Call at 17 and 19 East Kinzie-st., between 10 and 11 a. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family, who understands cooking or laundress work. Call at 382 Third-av. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework. Address AMALIA OLEN, 159 Larabee-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 RESPECTABLE girls, one for dining-room, other for general housework. Call at 412 Third-av, up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR COOK AND SECond girl, both Swedes; also, for several first class girls. Most reliable help on hand. 1553 State st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, good girl as chambermaid or second cook. Wabash or Michigan av. preferred. 1664 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework. Wabash or Michigan-av. preferred. Apply at 664 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS. CALL at 835 State-st, up stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, COMPETENT person, wishes a situation as housekeeper, in a private family. Call or address, MISS WILSON, 303 Clybourn place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, as housekeeper for a widower or bachelor, those wanting a servant need not answer. Address U 24, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel, by a widow lady with a great deal of experience and good references. Address Q 56, Branch Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK and arriving, fine assortment of carriages of all descriptions; late styles and strictly first-class work at popular prices. We call attention to light work of own manufacture for pleasure and track use. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 326 and 327 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, together or separately; horse 6 years old, sound and gentle, fit for ladies to drive. Call at Howe's Livery Stable, 717 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TRUCK WAGONS, CHEAP. Inquire of W. J. JACKSON, M. C. R. R. Freight Depot.

FOR SALE—ANY PARTY IN WANT OF A TOP or open buggy, phaeton, road or business wagon, in fact most any kind of a light buggy or wagon, should be sure to call and examine the stock of FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHESNEY, 148 Michigan-av; they sell at prices that will astonish you when you learn them.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BAY HORSES, 4 AND 7 years old; weigh 2,300; they are good family horses or fit for expressing or any kind of business; to be sold reasonable, as the owner has no use for them; a trial of three days allowed. Apply at 380 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LEATHER-TOP BUGGY AND piano open buggy. Also 20 horses of all kinds. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO CAR loads of riding, driving, and work horses just from the country. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NICE PHAETON, HORSE AND harness, gentle for women or children to drive. Two or three good saddle horses. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE YOUNG, SOUND DRAUGHT horses weighing from 1,250 to 1,500; 3 single drivers and 1 elegant saddle horse. Corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO HEAVY TRUCK WAGONS, comparatively new, and in excellent condition; also two drays. Apply at 420 Mitchell-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW SIDE-SPRING SQUARE box Concord buggy, made to order, for $175 cash. Address or apply to F, 317 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME AND STYLISH little brown 5 year old horse; 3 nice, quiet family horses. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A VERY FINE coupe, nearly new, with fine harness; also a pair of fine matched, 6 years, bay horses, sound, kind, and fast. Call in rear of 21 Congress-st.; also good second hand open and top buggy, with horse and harness. J. W. COOK.

WANTED—A GOOD, SINGLE-SEAT, LIGHT road wagon; brown buck board preferred. Call in rear of 21 Congress-st. J. W. COOK.

WANTED—A TEAM FOR HAULING SAND by the yard, at 246 North Wells-st; also hod carriers. HOLDSTOCK & CO.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS for cash. Must be a good rig. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD SECOND-HAND open buggy, for cash. Inquire of A. EATON, 55 and 57 South Halsted st.

WANTED—TO BUY A LIGHT SECOND HAND wagon. Apply at 902 State-st.

WANTED—100 TEAMS FOR WISCONSIN; PAY $5.50 per day. Free fare by rail to the work. Apply at 25 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIVE TEAMS TO HAUL BRICK. Apply 33 O'Brien st, between Halsted and Union-sts. Will pay $2.25 per 1,000.

WANTED—A DARK COLORED HORSE, NOT over 7 years old, sound and gentle, suitable for a lady to drive; price not to exceed $150 in cash, and horse to weigh no less than 1,100 pounds. Apply to G. P. SILVA, of Clarke, Layton & Co., 378 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CHECK NO. 589, DATED CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1872, drawn by Messrs. McDonald & Roe, on the First National Bank of Chicago, for $300 15, payable to Capt. H. Fall or bearer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. $10 reward will be paid for its delivery to BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO., 411 Fifth-av.

LOST—$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of heavy gold ring lost on Madison-st. Sunday evening. Leave at Sherman House office.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, 15TH INST, ON West Washington, Randolph, or Union-sts, a gold and stone set locket. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 6 Lind Block, northwest corner Randolph and Market sts.

LOST—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG; had on collar with name of owner, L. Didier. $5 reward for return to 149 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—A SLEEVE BUTTON MARKED S. B. Bowles. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at 17 South Canal st.

STRAYED—2 BAY MARES. ONE IS LAME IN her near hind leg, and had on halter; other has scars on knee and belly. Whoever returns them to J. BROWN, southeast corner of Egan-av and State-st, will be suitably rewarded.

TAKEN UP—1 BAY MARE, ONE EYE OUT, brand on breast, black mane and tail. 1 sorrel horse—will weigh about 1,050 lbs. Can have them by paying charges and proving property. Call at No. 889 Fulton-st.

TAKEN UP—A YOUNG SORREL MARE. Inquire at 968 West Madison-st.

$5 REWARD—STRAYED, AUG 14, FROM 1080 South Halsted-st, red and white cow, with long milk-bag.

$25 REWARD—I WILL GIVE $25 FOR THE recovery of a silver-mounted harness that was stolen from No. 11 Cottage Grove-av. between 12 m. and 2 p. m., August 21, or $50 for the detection and conviction of the thief. R. HETHERINGTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES, jewelry, clothing, pistols, musical instruments, and all goods of value, at BARTLETT'S, 302 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 584 State-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, TRADE FOR, OR rent a farm, store, house, lot, rooms, cottage, or any real estate, call at 258 West Madison-st, up stairs.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—LADIES' GOLD WATCH; MUST be in good order, and cheap for cash. Give description and price. Address Y 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 100 TICKETS OF admission to the foot race and dance in Green's Garden on Saturday evening, Aug. 24, 1872. Address 165 Halsted-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A WEED'S SEWING MACHINE, (cabinet) cheap for cash. Address Miss J. BOTSFORD, 1060 Wabash-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 355 West Madison-st; branch, 370 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE 127 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ELEGANT NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, in perfect order at one half price. Call or address 59 Park av.

ES.

ld Spring

d.

aldwin Prize Fight ake Place To-Day (?).

THE TURF.

THE MILWAUKEE RACES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—The second day of the Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association races was a much more successful occasion than the previous day. The trotting was particularly fast, each heat in the 2:34 race producing a new favorite, and the excitement was consequently well sustained. The attendance of ladies was fair in point of numbers, and a trifle more than fair in personal attractions. The attendance of gentlemen was not very large, though a considerable number of males were on the ground. About the time set for the first heat of the 2:50 race, the Judges began to touch the bell for the horses, and continued with little success for nearly half an hour before the first attempt was made. Meanwhile, the pool seller was busy, a large number of tickets being disposed of, with Lizzie D as first price, and the rest in the field. The favorite brought $65, $40, and $100, to $41, $25, and $37, or about that rate throughout. The horses got the word for the first heat on the second attempt, Chance having the pole, and Lady Dodge, Lady Franklin, and Lizzie D. in the order named. Chance led off handsomely, and held his own up to the last half mile, where Lizzie, having shaken off the others, came alongside and sent him off his feet coming down the home stretch, under a pull, and taking the heat by five lengths, with the black a long way ahead of the other two.

The second heat was nearly a repetition, Chance displaying considerable speed, but being unable to keep his feet. Lady Franklin wanted the heat, and made it very hot for Lizzie near the half, but the favorite succeeded in outspeeding her on the home-stretch, and won by a length.

In the third heat, Lizzie took a commanding lead and was [illegible] the third quarter, when Franklin came up in dead earnest and forced her to run under the wire with a lead of only a neck.

It was a reasonal expectation that the heat would go to Franklin, but the judges gave the heat and race to Lizzie, notwithstanding her running.

COLDSPRING COURSE—SUMMARY.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—Trot for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness, for horses that have never beaten 2:50; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth.

J. D. Emass, Detroit, names s. Lizzie D.	1 1 1
J. S. Holmes, Oshkosh, names b. m. Lady Franklin	3 2 2
C. W. Phillips, Delavan, names b. g. Booth	dr.
E. D. Rood, Milwaukee, names b. l. g. Chance	2 3 3
Owner, New York, names Lucy B.	dr.
A. C. Dodge, Monroe, names gr. m. Lady Dodge	4 4 4

Time—2:39; 2:42½; 2:42.

The winner belongs to George Stevens, Collector of this Port. Booth, one of the horses that was drawn, claims to have gone lame, but it is understood that his record would have been proved to have been better than 2:50.

THE 2:34 RACE

was the centre of the day's interest, though the result was so uncertain as to make all the betting excitable beyond control. In last evening's pools Lady Kate was made a favorite, though Badger Girl was bought as good stock by a few. Large sums were invested before the race on all sorts of calculations, Lady Kate selling universally first, though the field was well thought of. Fair samples of sales were: Lady Kate $65, Kate Hazard $23, field $25. Lady Kate $75, Badger Girl $46, field $23. All sorts of jockeying prevented a start, and it took five attempts to get the word for the first heat, Badger Girl having the pole, Kate Hazard, German Maid, Capitola, and Lady Kate following in the order named. Badger Girl took the lead, making the quarter in 38 sec., while Hazard was crowding up, and Lady Kate and Capitola were having a little race of their own. In this form they passed out of sight around the sheds, and on emerging were in nearly the same positions. Lady Kate did some beautiful footing on the stretch, but could not get her nose in front. At close, Jim Rookey, was steering German Girl somewhere back near the corner, and in his anxiety to save being shut out, ran the Girl inside the flags, though the Judges very properly declared him distanced.

After the first heat the betting men were all torn up. They had fixed it all right, and had left Badger Girl out, when the old man from the country put in his pool and stirred it all up again. The result was that the pools sold wildly, generally averaging $40 for Kate Hazard and $100 for the field. There seemed to be a silent agreement to jockey Badger Girl out of any advantage or even a fair show, and it was not until eleven trials had been made that the word was given. The driver of Capitola was most to blame in the matter, and should have been fined. While the party were falling into place on the first quarter, the Lady slipped ahead and made the race with Hazard, the rest stringing out, though they bunched up again on the home stretch, Badger Girl making a strong effort to come into the party, but breaking her check-rein she went to pieces, and came near being shut out. Lady Kate went under the wire first, only a neck ahead of Hazard, both being under the whip.

Now the poolists were wild again, and struck out frantically, making Lady Kate and Hazard alternately favorites at prices about even with the field. The heat was a very pretty one around to the half, Lady Kate leading by handsome trotting. Just past the half she left her feet for a moment, and Badger slipped in prettily. Coming into sight again on the stretch, Badger regained the pole, and managed to keep it to the stand, coming down like a machine with a very handsome gait, and showing three lengths in front of Hazard, who was five in front of Kate, with Capitola hopeless. This made the professionals hopeless, and they attempted to get even by buying the Girl for 90 against 30 for the field. Very little money changed hands at this rate.

The fourth heat came near containing an accident. In the first quarter Hazard fouled the Girl, and took out a spoke, though the offending driver claimed that he was crowded by his next neighbor. No notice was taken of the affair by the Judges, and the heat and race were given to Badger Girl.

SUMMARY.

Cold Spring Course, Milwaukee, Aug. 21—Trot for a purse of $1,000, free for horses that have never beaten 2:34; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth.

G. L. Rowell, Beaver Dam, names g. m. Badger Girl	1 3 1 1
H. H. Gates, Chicago, names b. m. Kate Hazard	3 2 2 2
W. McLaughlin, Detroit, names b. m. Lady Kate	3 1 3 3
J. I. Case, Racine, names b. m. Capitola	4 4 dis
A. L. Hawkins, Chicago, names b. m. German Maid	dist.

Time—2:31½, 2:32½, 2:31½, 2:33.

The trotting to-morrow is for 2:40 horses, with eight entries, and for 2:27 horses, with five entries. In the latter class pools sold this evening, in which Elmo was made a favorite and Risson Boy second, with the rest in the field.

Lucy and Goldsmith Maid are here in good trim, and it is rumored that a strong effort will be made to push the Maid to beat her own time, if the track is in order.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The hurdle race, two miles, was won by Blind Tom, with George second, and Vesuvius third. Time, 3:55¼. The purse for all ages, two and three-quarter miles, was won by Harry Bassett by ten lengths, under a pull, in 5:08. Mary Louisa was his only opponent. The third race, for a prize of $400, all ages, one quarter mile, was won by Orlatan. Time, 1:17. Thursday and Friday races will be the last of the season.

HARRY BASSETT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The horse Harry Bassett, it is said, has been barred out of the Monmouth Course in future.

PUGILISM.

THE MACE-O'BALDWIN FIZZLE.

COLLIER, W. V., Aug. 21.—About 200 roughs and sporting men, with Mace and O'Baldwin, arrived this afternoon at Collier's Valley, near the State line between Pennsylvania and Virginia. A ring was pitched at 6 p. m. Mace was the first to enter, and he won the toss for corners, and occupied the northwest corner. After an hour's deliberation, the men could not agree upon a referee, and that ended the fight, amid much dissatisfaction. The pugilists then proceeded to Steubenville, to meet to-morrow.

CRICKET.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—The English cricketers arrived here this morning. They will attend a banquet this evening, and will play to-morrow, and the two following days.

BASE BALL.

THE GAME GENERALLY.

At Detroit, yesterday, the Boston Red Stockings beat the Empires (amateurs) by a score of 38 to 2.

At Deerfield, Ill., on the 20th, the Actives, of that place, defeated the Lake Shores, of Lake Forest, 49 to 43.

There will be a meeting of the reorganized Ætna Base Ball Club, at No. 13 Jefferson street, this evening at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers, and the transaction of other important business. All members are cordially invited to be present.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The new Vaudeville Company have been occupying the stage of the Globe Theatre since Monday evening, and, although the weather has been most oppressive, the attendance has been large nightly. Variety performances have never been ranked with the amusements called by courtesy "legitimate," but they have their place in the economy of the stage, and appeal to a public quite as large, if not as cultivated, as do theatrical entertainments of a higher order. So long as vaudeville shows are carried on with due regard to the proprieties of life they must be allowed their place in the scenic world. The company of Messrs. Sinn & Wood is large and expensive, and the programme given this week embraces a wide variety of performance. Of course, where so many things are given there must be some that, even viewed from their own standpoint, will not pass the ordeal of just criticism. The ballet is better than most of those to which we have been accustomed. It is headed by Miss Betty Remmelsburg, who is assisted by a large number of coryphees, handsome, well trained, and capable, from long experience together, of united and effective action. The Leslie Brothers perform skilfully a clever and dangerous triple trapeze act. Miss Dolly Warren dances well,—much better, in fact, than she sings. Miss Martha Wren has a voice that is much more agreeable when heard in concert than when heard alone. Mr. James Collins is an Irish comedian, with a rich brogue, and a pleasant voice for a song. Bobby Newcomb wins a liberal amount of applause with a very slight expenditure of physical exertion. If Mr. Newcomb would occasionally turn his talents—which are considerable in the line of his special business—to the production of some thing new, he would be really worthy of praise. T. L. Morris, who will be remembered as having given us a touch of his Dutch quality at the West Side Opera House last winter, delivers a laughable oration, which is well received. The French Twin Sisters do not constitute a very strong feature of the entertainment, but they are nightly complimented with a recall. The clog dancing of the Warren Sisters is a very pretty specimen of entertainment. Miss Ella Chapman, of the Chapman Sisters, is a lively little actress, who dresses handsomely, sings a song with much zest, and dances with considerable skill. We were pleased to observe in the performance last evening an entire absence of anything that could offend the most fastidious taste. A complete change of programme will be made weekly, the weak points of the troupe will be continually strengthened, and every Monday evening will see behind the footlights five or six new faces. We see no reason why a vaudeville theatre should not succeed in Chicago, if a high standard of excellence and respectability is maintained, and the public are given the variety which they will constantly demand.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss Augusta Dargon has arrived in this city, and will commence an engagement at the Academy of Music next week, appearing in a dramatization of "Article 47," prepared especially for her by a literary lady of Philadelphia. Miss Dargon's season was arranged with Mr. Gardner early in the summer, at which time she obtained Shenbery's version of the piece, and arranged for its rewriting. She has in preparation a new play, called "Betrayed," intended for her starring tour, which is not yet ready for the stage. She is, therefore, reluctantly compelled to appear in "Article 47," although its representation at another theatre has deprived it of the charm of novelty. The version is, however, quite different from the one already seen, and the public can amuse itself by comparing the merits of the two readings at the rival theatres.

THE BRIDGEPORT SMELLS.

Why Has Not the Report of the Special Committee on Healy Slough, Ogden Slip, and Other Bridgeport Nuisances Been Acted Upon by the Council?—Will Certain Aldermen Rise to Explain?

About five weeks ago there was introduced into the Common Council by Alderman Schmidt a resolution calling for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the condition of Healy Slough, Ogden Slip, and the slaughter-houses which feed these foul places with daily meals of filthiness and corruption. On a wet and dismal afternoon this Special Committee, headed by His Honor Mayor Medill, drove out to the localities indicated, and, with their pants rolled up to their knees, pattered round for three hours and a half, investigating and enduring wet, cold, and awful oder with heroic fortitude.

Three weeks ago this Committee had a final meeting, and decided to report favorably to the filling up of Healy Slough, with a large sewer running through the centre of it; to declare the contract with Reid & Sherwin null and void; and to cause the removal of this establishment from the city. This latter course is rendered necessary by certain contracts claimed by the slaughterers as a protection. Without this the Board of Health could proceed against them under the following ordinance:

"If any person or persons, corporation or corporations, shall be engaged in rendering any dead animals, or grease of any description whatever, or in the manufacture, preparation or storage of any offal, blood, or any other animal matter, or in the slaughtering or feeding of any animals, or in any other business tending to produce noxious or unwholesome matter within the City of Chicago, or within four miles of the limits thereof, it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney for Cook County, upon a complaint in writing and under oath filed with him, made by the Health Officer of said city; and whose duty it shall be,—having knowledge of the fact, to make such complaint upon like complaint made by any three residents and freeholders of Chicago; said complaint to set forth the fact of the carrying on of a business producing unwholesome, noxious, or offensive odors, together with a description of the premises where the same is conducted, and the name or names, if the same can be ascertained, of the person or persons conducting such business,—to file an information in the name of the people of Illinois, in any Court of Record in and for the County of Cook against said establishment, or the persons carrying on the same; and immediately upon the filing of such information, process shall issue from the Court whence such information shall be filed, directed to the Health Officer of the City of Chicago, or to the Sheriff of Cook County, authorizing and requiring them, or either of them, to take possession of the premises and fixtures where such business is being conducted, and retain possession of the same until a trial of said information shall be had, and to summon the person or parties in said information named so to appear and answer the same forthwith. And it shall be the duty of the Court in which such information may be filed, to proceed to the hearing of said information as soon as may be, giving the same precedence of all other causes except criminal business; and if, upon the hearing of said cause, the person or persons against whom said information shall be filed shall be found guilty as in said information charged, they shall be adjudged to pay the costs and fine of not less than $100, nor more than $500; and the Court shall issue a writ of injunction perpetually enjoining him or them from continuing such business in any offensive or injurious manner. In case the parties so charged shall not be found guilty, the property seized shall be at once restored to them. If in any case prosecuted under the eleventh and twelfth sections of this act, there existed probable cause for the complaint or seizure, it shall be the duty of the Court to so certify, and no action shall then be against the party or parties making such complaint or seizure, and in that case the cost shall be paid by the city."

Now, this Committee's report would, in the ordinary course of events, have come before the Council a week ago. But it contains some recommendations quite antagonistic to the interests of somebody whose interest might or might not be temporarily identical with that of any number of Aldermen. There are certain instances on record of Aldermen who took such violent interest in certain things that the Criminal Court undertook to investigate. Whether similar conditions now obtain or not is a question possibly not yet in order. But the questions that are in order are, "Why has this report been stowed away with the rubbish of the city's affairs? Why has no Alderman thought fit to ask unanimous consent to call it up? Why have the members of that body seen fit to waste their time up to 10 o'clock every Monday evening discussing unimportant petitions, and now and again suspending rules to admit an unimportant Committee report while this most vital sanitary question might receive its solution at once? Is it because the Aldermen are unwilling to put themselves on record in opposing it, now that the tropical heats are evolving the stenches so profusely?" Next Monday evening may throw some light upon this mysterious way of disposing of vital questions. The affair is not yet forgotten by the public, though the Aldermen may think so.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Dog Business Prosperous.

Since the city authorities offered a reward on all dogs taken to the pound, the boys have been doing an immense business in the dog capturing line. Curs found by them, curs stolen by them, curs given to them by Providence, and curs derived from any and all sources, are pouring in. The pounds are stocked heavily, but there is still room for more, and it is sincerely to be hoped that when no more room is left, enough of the batch will be suffocated to make room for more. It is time that the curs were gotten rid of. There are representatives enough of them among human beings to render their existence a pressing necessity. The pounds are situated near the cattle pounds, and those who are desirous of redeeming their lost dogs are warned to lose no time. It is hoped that the boys will not forget that a reward is offered for every dog taken in, and that a fortune may be made by skill and assiduity in the business. No quarter is allowed the dogs, but a very large number of quarters is held up for their captors. The brain that originated this substitute for poisoning must be massive.

Anderson's Watch.

Coroner Stephens has in his possession a valuable watch, which belonged to Andrew Anderson, an Englishman, who died the other day from the effects of being pushed into the street by a saloon keeper named Walsh. Mr. James Warrack, the English Consul, requested him to deliver it up, but he refused to do so. The Consul waited on the Mayor on Monday, and stated the case to him, and requested his assistance in the matter. His Honor told him that the Coroner was a county officer and beyond his control, but he would write him a letter, requesting him to deliver the watch to the Consul, taking his receipt therefor. The letter was written and presented to Coroner Stephens, and he again refused to part with the timekeeper, saying he intended to keep it until Anderson's relatives demanded it. Mr. Warrack is the British Consul, and, as Mr. Anderson was a British subject, he is doing nothing more than his duty in endeavoring to get possession of Anderson's effects, in order that he may forward them to England, where the deceased's relatives live. While the Coroner may be partially right, he would certainly do nothing wrong by delivering the property to the Consul.

Important Police Change.

There was no regular meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday. The Commissioners, however, managed to pass away the time in an informal discussion of the important subject of detective business. After each relieved himself of his ideas on the question, it was decided to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Superintendent, with recommendation that he reorganize the present force and authorize the Captains to detail two men in each precinct to act as precinct detectives. This action on the part of the Commissioners indicates a falling back on first principles. The Commissioners also agreed in pronouncing the Lake street squad a needless and expensive luxury. It is very likely that it will be disbanded before long, and the men sent back to their original duty of travelling regular beats night and day. This course is deemed necessary, owing to the fact that the men who are not members of the Lake street squad grumble because those who are members are not obliged to do night duty.

Removing the Dead.

All the bodies have been removed from the Milliman tract, embraced in the old City Cemetery, and about one-third of those in the south end of the Cemetery have been reinterred in other burial grounds. As is well known, the city authorities exchange lots in other cemeteries with owners of lots in the one belonging to the city. The latter, however, are very negligent, as but few have come forward and requested the exchange. Those who have friends in the Potter's Field, if they desire to reinter them, should do so at once. Within a week the authorities will commence transferring the remains to the Potter's Field at Jefferson. As soon as every corpse is removed, the Park Commissioners will commence the conversion of the Cemetery into a park, as the law provides. It is expected that they will be able to begin the work at the commencement of autumn.

Railroad Matters.

The Council Committee on Railroads, held a meeting at the City Clerk's office yesterday, to consider referred ordinances, etc. The petition for an ordinance concerning the People's Horse Railway Company was referred to the Corporation Counsel, with a request that he inform the Committee on what streets the Council has authority to grant the right of way. The remonstrance of property owners against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company using steam to draw their passenger trains, and the Illinois Central their freight trains, from the river to Michigan avenue, was laid over for a week. The Committee request all persons interested to attend a public meeting in the Council Chamber, at 2 o'clock on next Wednesday afternoon, to state their reasons for, and against the use of steam and substitution of horse power.

A Mortar Bath.

A bungling, clumsy teamster made an exhibition of himself at the corner of Clark and Madison streets yesterday forenoon. In the attempt to urge two horses over a sand-pile, he drove the animals so awkwardly that one of them fell into a large box of lime which was undergoing the process of slackening. Instead of cutting the harness, and allowing the poor beast to escape, the intelligent teamster held it there until all the straps, bands and chains were untied. When the animal arose it was almost covered with lime. The other horse also was badly splashed with the burning substance. The teamster then played upon him with a hose, and in a few minutes had a hairless team. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should examine this method of clipping horses.

Everything.

Hon. S. D. Caton, of Ottawa, was at the Tremont House yesterday.

—Fred. W. Erby, who has been East for some weeks past, on a tour of business and pleasure, returned home yesterday.

—D. C. Cregier Lodge A. F. and A. M. will hold its picnic Saturday, Aug. 24, at Desplaines, instead of Lakeside, as heretofore announced.

—The Mayor, yesterday, revoked the license of Daniel Shay, saloon-keeper, at No. 409 South Clark street. The police reported that the place was disorderly, and a gambling dive.

—The Sabbath School picnic of the First Scotch Presbyterian Church will be held on Friday, at Winnetka. The train leaves the corner of Kinzie and Canal streets at 8 a. m.

—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named William Ryan, while intoxicated, endeavored to cross Madison street among a number of teams, and was run over by a wagon and badly hurt. The driver, it is said, was not to blame.

—The tailor shop of Frederick Seibert, No. 113 West Kinzie street, was entered, through a rear window, by thieves, between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, and robbed of $185 in greenbacks, and a draft for $45 on the Germania Bank, signed by Louis Schultz.

Ex-Sheriff Gus Fischer is keeping a saloon four miles from Virginia City, Nevada. The woman Walpool, who shot at him in this city, is with him. A Deputy Sheriff received a letter from him yesterday, in which he stated he was making money "hand over fist."

—A public temperance meeting will be held in the church, corner of Clinton and Wilson streets, this evening. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Hollister, Thomas Moulding, and others. Vocal and instrumental music will be furnished by Life Boat Lodge.

—The alarm from Box 358 shortly after 12 o'clock last night was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at No. 171 West Twelfth street, occupied by a man named John Woods. His son Frank, aged 15 years, after getting into bed, blew out the lamp, and an explosion followed. The boy was terribly burned about the body, and, it is feared, will not recover. The building and contents were not damaged.

—Among the prominent arrivals at the Barnes House yesterday, were the following: H. W. Watson, Mansfield, O.; George H. Forbes and wife, Milwaukee; J. M. McDonald, Cincinnati; R. H. Powdin and wife, St. Louis; L. W. Dean, Madison; James Butterworth and wife, Wapello; D. C. French, W. T.; D. McCarey, Cleveland; J. R. Johnson, Philadelphia; L. M. Clark, Kentucky; L. B. Case, St. Louis; H. C. Morton, Boston.

—A young man, named Marks Day, residing at No. 120 Larabee st., was knocked down by car No. 56, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Line, while walking over the crossing at the corner of State and Congress street, yesterday forenoon. The driver of the vehicle passed on and left the man lying senseless on the ground. He was picked up by a policeman and some citizens, and sent home.

—The People's Omnibus and Baggage Company are now running a line of 'busses from the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street to the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, and still continue their line from the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-ninth street to the Washington street tunnel. The fare in either line is 5 cents. The first mentioned line is a great accommodation, and should be well patronized.

—Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 49, Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, was instituted last evening, and the following officers installed by Most Worthy Grand Master Bernard Hess: President, George Braham; Vice President, P. L. Lichtinstadt; Treasurer, L. Elias; Recording Secretary, H. Greenburg; Financial Secretary, George Goldsmith; Trustees, A. Diamond, M. A. Cohen, M. L. Kaiser.

—The following inquests were held yesterday: At the Morgue, on the body of Osmond Rierson, aged 35; deceased fell into the river from North Halsted street bridge, on Tuesday, owing to his near-sightedness; verdict, accidental drowning. On the body of a newly-born male infant, which was found half-buried in the sand at the foot of Twenty-third street. The death was undoubtedly natural; and, from appearances, the body had been put there to save the expense of burial.

—The case of Dr. Newcomb, charged with circulating obscene circulars, was disposed of by Justice Banyon yesterday. It was proved that the documents were sent "to the trade," and were not distributed among the general public by the Doctor. Mr. Gilbert, of the *Journal*, Mr. Ferris, of the *Times*, Rev. Dr. Laird, Dr. Byford, and others testified that, in their opinion, there was nothing immoral in the book. They seemed to think it was far preferable to destroy the seed in embryo, than to be guilty of infanticide.

—Engine No. 4 was called out at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to extinguish an insignificant fire in the one-story frame cottage No. 62 Mohawk street, owned and occupied by Peter Rich. The damage amounted to about $25; no insurance. The fire was caused by the carelessness of children playing with matches among shavings underneath the house. There was no alarm sounded.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Abner Kirby, 2-story and basement brick, 21x38 feet, No. 70 Park avenue; E. F. Runyan, 4 story and basement brick, 26x80 feet, No. 721 West Lake street; Louis Fieldman, 2 story and basement brick, 22x55 feet, West Polk street; Edward Brainard, 4-story and basement, stone-front, 27x80 feet, No. 45 Clark street; Joseph Riboni, 3 story and basement brick, 40x56, Nos. 161 and 163 West Van Buren street; J. L. Stark, 2-story and basement brick, 200x40, North Clark street and Benton place.

—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, William Larimer, a stone-mason, residing at the corner of Ashley and Robey streets, sustained a fracture of the skull and severe internal injuries by the falling upon him of several heavy timbers, in a building at the corner of Oak and La Salle streets, where he was employed. He was removed to the City Hospital and examined by the physicians in charge. They pronounce his recovery impossible.

—At half-past 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, an officer belonging to the Harrison Street Station was informed that the dead body of a man was floating in the basin, at the foot of Hubbard court. He proceeded to the place, and had the remains removed to the Morgue. They are those of a man apparently about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with black hair and whiskers. The outside clothing consists of a coat, pants, and vest of black cloth. Deceased was seen intoxicated a short time previous to his death.

—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a police officer on duty at the La Salle street tunnel observed a man faint, apparently from the effects of the intense heat, when near the northern entrance. A wagon was procured, and the unconscious sufferer was removed to the Third Precinct Station. Medical aid was promptly rendered, but proved of no avail, as the man died in about half an hour. From papers found upon him it is supposed that deceased was Niels Hagensen, a Norwegian. His body was taken to the Morgue.

MISSOURI.

A Horrible Load—A Whole Family Murdered.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Aug. 21.—An atrocious murder was brought to light yesterday, by the arrest of a man named Osborne, at Clearmont, a small town twelve miles north of here. It appears that Osborne was travelling with a team and covered wagon. He stopped for some purpose, when some men were attracted to the wagon by the stench proceeding from it. Upon examination, five dead bodies were found. Osborne confessed at the end of a rope that the murder was committed by one Williams, near Holton, Kan., and that he (Osborne) was employed to take the bodies out of the way. He confessed to having travelled on with this terrible load five days. From a memorandum found on the body of one of the victims, it is inferred that they were a party of movers, consisting of a Mr. Ohms, wife and two children, and a young man by the name of Dickson, supposed to be a brother of Mrs. Ohms. They had travelled from Minnesota to Southern Kansas, and were probably on their way to Nebraska. The last memorandum by the young man was at or near Holton. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and the bodies were buried at Clearmont. Sheriff Wray has just returned, and says that, though he saw the prisoner, the people would not give him up. Probably Osborne will be lost somewhere in that vicinity.

VIRGINIA.

Convention of Beta Theta Phi—A Lunatic Murdered.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 21.—The Thirty-third National Convention of the Beta Theta Phi College Fraternity assembled here to-day. A large number of delegates are present from the South and West. The Convention's exercises and festivities will continue during the week.

Mary Francis Robinson, colored lunatic, was murdered at the Central Asylum last night, by Eliza Warren, another colored patient, who choked her to death. They were kept in a room together.

MICHIGAN.

Personal—The Indianapolis Excursionists.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—Professor Winchell, of the State University, has accepted the Presidency of the Syracuse (N. Y.) College.

The Indianapolis excursionists had a formal reception at the Board of Trade this morning. They reviewed the fire department and the different points of interest in carriages. At 2 o'clock they embarked on the steamer Northwest for Lake St. Clair. During the ride a banquet was served. The party returned to the city about half-past 6, and left at half-past 8 for Niagara Falls, on an excursion train furnished by the Great Western Railroad.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A deaf and dumb farmer by the name of John Stockberger, 60 years of age, living eight miles west of Canton, Ill., was run over by a freight train on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad on Tuesday afternoon, while walking on the track. His injuries are such that he cannot possibly recover.

—A boy named Jesse Blaine, while bathing in Beaver Creek, near Rochester, Pa., yesterday, was drowned. His body was recovered in a few minutes, and efforts were made to restore him to life, but without avail.

—Chas. Kortrecht, aged 10, a son of a well-known lawyer of Memphis, was drowned, yesterday, by falling out of a skiff. Body not recovered.

—Corey Waters, who killed Spike Molen, at Memphis, a few days since, has been indicted for murder.

—A man, named A. E. Bangh, while switching, yesterday, was run over by the Louisville, Crawfordsville & Southwestern engine, crushing his leg so badly as to render amputation necessary.

ILLINOIS.

Insurance Report of the Auditor—Local Political Gossip—Election of Railroad Directors—Congressional Figuring Among the Office-Holders.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—Hon. C. E. Lippincott, State Auditor, laid before the Governor to-day his past record of the Fourth Annual Report of the Insurance Department of the State, which in suggestions, facts, and statistics, shows that sixty-six Life and two Accident Insurance Companies have been authorized to transact business in the State this year under our insurance laws, eight of which are Illinois companies and fifty-eight in foreign States. The amount of reported policies in force Dec. 31, 1871, is $114,768,174 in Life Companies, and $4,225,914 in Accident Companies. The revenue received by the companies from these policies was $4,581,876, which exceeds by several hundred thousand dollars the entire State revenue from all sources.

Governor Palmer speaks at Carrolton, Greene County, to-morrow.

Hon. Milton Hay hints, this morning, in a card published in the *Journal*, that he will be governed by circumstances in determining whether he will run for the Legislature or not. He does not accept the nomination, and it is suspected that he doubts Cullom and his friends, and fears that they will use him to trade on in order to elect Jack Smith to the Senate. If Hay should find out that his fears in this respect were well founded between this and election day, he will refuse to run. Of course, he stands no chance to get in on the minority vote, as Cullom and his friends are too old in the tricks of politics to give him any show. Cullom will go in, and Mr. Hay will suffer defeat, should he run. This his friends regard as certain.

The stockholders of the Peoria & Springfield Railroad Company met in this city to-day, and elected as Directors: John Williams, Jno. T. Stuart, Jas. C. Conkling, M. Atkin, Jas. Haines, D. T. Thompson, S. Pulsifer, A. J. Hodges. The Directors elected the following officers: President, Jas Haines; Vice President, Jas. C. Conkling; Secretary, Geo. N. Black; Treasurer, S. Pulsifer; Attorney, R. J. Ware. Iron is being laid between Peoria and Pekin, and the contract for early work from Pekin to Mason City will be let by Sept. 15.

There is a nice little fight going on in this district, between Captain Brearly and M. M. Chamberlain, for the privilege of being beaten for Congress by Hon. J. C. Robinson. The Convention here, yesterday, attempted to instruct for Captain Brearly, but it turned out that the office-holders were not for him, and the instructions, which were properly carried, were smothered. Brearly is a rising young man, and a defeat for Congress, after the canvass which he would make, would render him a dangerous competitor for a Federal office, and make his claims prominent to any of the clique who now hold them. As a Congressman, he must be slaughtered, if they can do it.

Murder Trials—Central Illinois Fair—Car Factory.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 21.—The trial of J. F. Carpenter and Westley Jones for killing a young man named Beatty, over a year ago, near Waverly, in this county, has been set for trial in the Morgan County Circuit Court, for Monday next, the 26th inst., and the trial of John H. Douglas for killing a man named True, at Jordansville, in this county, is set for trial on Monday next, the 26th inst., in the same Court.

The Great Central Illinois Fair, to be held at the grounds of the Morgan County Agricultural Board of this city, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of September, promises to rival in magnitude any State Fair ever held in Illinois.

A movement is on foot here, which is likely to result successfully, for establishing a large car factory in Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 21.—Robert Crowell, Postmaster at Murraysville, in this county, has resigned, and William S. Murray has been appointed his successor.

Personal—The Test Liquor Case Carried to the Supreme Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 21.—The Rev. J. O. Stoughton, of Aurora, is advertised to speak upon the political issues of the day, in this city, on Friday evening next.

In the previously reported test liquor case of the People *vs.* Streeter, a *pro forma* judgment against the defendant has been rendered in the Circuit Court, and the record filed in the Supreme Court. The brief will be filed in the latter Court by the first day of the next term, when it is expected an opinion will be obtained, regarding the constitutionality of the new liquor law, from the highest State Courts.

and Death of One of Congressman Farwell's Twins.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 21.—The child of Hon. C. B. Farwell—the boy of his twins, aged two and a half years—died at his residence here yesterday, from injuries received by being struck by a dead limb falling from a tree while the nurse was strolling through a grove with the children, on Sunday. The funeral took place at Mr. Farwell's residence to-day. Both the child's legs and his collar-bone were broken, and he received serious injuries on the head, rendering him unconscious, from which he did not recover.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 21.—River—Arrived—Steamer Last Chance, from Quincy, towing canal boats Ontario and Hunter, from Chillicothe; Robert Holmes and Clariette, from Henry, and Olive Branch, from Hennepin, all with corn for Chicago; Andrew Jackson and Montauk, from Peru, both with corn for Chicago. Departed—Steamer Last Chance, light, for Henry. Three feet of water reported on Kickapoo Bar.

CANAL—Passed In—Colonel Taylor, from La Salle; Andrew Jackson and Monitor, from Peru; Ontario and Hunter, from Chillicothe; Robert Holmes and Clariette, from Henry, and Olive Branch from Hennepin; all with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Nothing. Eight feet nine and a half inches of water on the miter sill of Lock 15.

Chicago Musical College.

The Chicago Musical College (late Chicago Academy of Music).—Dr. George F. Root, President, F. Ziegfeld, Director,—will commence its fall term Monday, Sept. 2, at the college building, No. 493 Wabash avenue. The college, which is the only complete music school in the West, has a splendid array of talent on its Faculty, and offers the very best facilities for a thorough musical education.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Ruskin on American Tourists in Italy.

In the letter which Mr. Ruskin has addressed to the working classes, he sketches some people whom he met when going from Venice to Verona by an afternoon train. He writes:

"In the carriage with me were two American girls with their father and mother, people of the class which has lately made so much money suddenly, and does not know what to do with it; and these two girls, of about 15 and 18, had evidently been indulged in everything (since they had had the means) which Western civilization could imagine. And here they were, specimens of the utmost which the money and invention of the nineteenth century could produce in maidenhood—children of its most progressive race—enjoying the full advantages of political liberty, of enlightened philosophical education, of cheap pilfered literature, and of luxury at any cost. Whatever money, machinery, or freedom of thought could do for these two children, had been done. No superstition had deceived, no restraint degraded them—types, they could not but be of maidenly wisdom and felicity, as conceived by the forwardest intellects of our time. And they were travelling through a district which, if any in the world, should touch the hearts and delight the eyes of young girls. Between Venice and Verona! Portia's villa, perhaps, in sight upon the Brenta—Juliet's tomb to be visited in the evening—blue against the Southern sky, the hills of Petrarch's home. Exquisite midsummer sunshine, with low rays, glanced through the vine leaves; all the Alps were clear, from the Lake of Garda to Cadore, and to farthest Tyrol. What a princess' chamber this if those are princesses, and what dreams might they not dream therein. But the two American girls were neither princesses, nor seers, nor dreamers. By infinite self-indulgence they had reduced themselves simply to two pieces of white putty that could feel pain. The flies and the dust stuck to them as to clay, and they perceived, between Venice and Verona, nothing but the flies and the dust. They pulled down the blinds the moment they entered the carriage, and then sprawled, and writhed, and tossed among the cushions of it, in vain contest, during the whole fifty miles, with every miserable sensation of bodily affliction that could make time intolerable. They were dressed in thin white frocks, coming vaguely open at the backs as they stretched or wriggled; they had French novels, lemons, and lumps of sugar to beguile their state with; the novels hanging together by the ends of a string that had once stitched them, or adhering to the corners in densely bruised dog's ears out of which the girls wetting their fingers, occasionally extricated a gluey leaf. From time to time they cut a lemon open, ground a lump of sugar backwards over it till every fibre was in a treacly pulp; then sucked the pulp, and gnawed the white skin into leathery strings, for the sake of its bitter. Only one sentence was exchanged in the fifty miles on the subject of things outside the carriage (the Alps being once visible from a station where they had drawn up the blinds)—'Don't those snow-caps make you cool?' 'No; I wish they did.' And so they went their way, with sealed eyes and tormented limbs, their numbered miles of pain."

—Grasshoppers are feasting on tobacco in some parts of Hampshire County, Mass., and in many cases they eat so much of the vile weed that it proves their destruction.

The abandonment of the policy of nonaction by the clerical party in Rome, in the elections held under the government of Victor Emmanuel, has not been attended with remarkable success. At the recent election, the clerical candidates were thoroughly beaten, and all the candidates recommended by the Liberal Committees were successful. The ultra-Radicals made but a very poor show. The success of the Liberals is considered a great triumph, because the Pope is said to have felt confident of victory, and he counted on demonstrating to all Europe that the Roman population was really on his side. The people of Rome were much elated at the result.

THE CAMPAIGN.

LIBERALISM IN WHITESIDE COUNTY, ILL.

FULTON, Ill., Aug. 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The *Whiteside Liberal* is the name of a newspaper published at this place, the first number of which has been issued to-day. It is devoted, as its name indicates, to the cause of Honesty, Reconciliation, and Reform. It is edited by J. M. Finch, who (let Grant supporters mark the fact), until recently, has been the President of the Fulton Grant Club! It may be well to add that this gentleman has, for some time, been one of the editors and proprietors of the Fulton *Journal*, a Grant sheet. The followers at this place of the Seaside Loiterer stand aghast at this desertion of the Chairman of their Club to the Greeley ranks. The *Whiteside Liberal* is the second newspaper published in this county devoted to the Liberal cause. Hitherto the Grant editors in this county have adopted the policy of ignoring the arguments, and even the existence, of the Morrison *Independent*, the first Liberal newspaper published in this county, though it has now been several weeks since it made its first appearance. Probably these gentlemen will pursue the same course with the *Whiteside Liberal*.

In the meantime, the cause of Liberalism in this county will move grandly on. Greeley Clubs have for some time been organized in the principal towns of the county; and steps have already been taken which will insure the existence of similar Clubs in every township in the county, more than half-a-dozen of which will be organized and in working order as early as next Saturday evening.

STORRS AT MORRISON, ILL.

MORRISON, Ill., Aug. 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At the Grant meeting, on Saturday evening, the chief performance was Storrs' speech; and it is proper to call it a "performance," for the speaker called himself "the only performer this evening." Those who have ever heard him, know just what he said. Eight years ago he was here, and had over the same things.

The "put my hand upon my mouth, and my mouth in the dust, and cry unclean, unclean!"—"May my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth,"—"May my arm drop from my shoulder blade, my right hand forget her cunning!"—"The breath of God," and "The wrath of God for a gale,"—all these were rehearsed. When here, eight years ago, he described the men from the South who came North to attend a Convention in Chicago as being so poor as to not have clothes enough to wad a gun. Now he described the South farmers in the same way; and we presume, if the Grant party could control the Government eight years longer, and the speaker's lungs did not burn out before that time, he would again return to our town and tell us the men of the South were so poor they had not clothes enough to wad a gun. His speech and its effect are best described by a prominent, earnest Grant man, who, before the speaker came, really had hopes of help from him. He said, By Gosh! I don't see what Storrs is thinking about, to get up there and tell funny things, and get off cute squibs, that can't do us any good. We can't use them on the street. If we try it, they fall flat from our mouths, without effect. We can ridicule Greeley as much as it is safe to do; but why don't he tell us how to defend Grant. These Liberals are goading us all the time about plain and specific charges of wrong on the part of Grant. When he (the speaker) came just where he was going to explain it, he skipped over that, and made a great blow about some little thing that we care nothing about. Then, beside, he made some positively damaging assertions; for instance, that the Liberal Republicans were about one-twentieth of the opposition to Grant, and all other opposition was nineteen-twentieths. If so, we can easily figure it. One-twentieth of anything is 5 per cent of it. If the Liberal Republicans in this county are 100 in number, then the total opposition to Grant is twenty times 100, or 2,000. Now, I don't believe," said he, "the opposition is so strong as that; yet it is no use to deny it on the street, as we will be told that 'Storrs said so.'" But Storrs has gone. Every Liberal should be glad that he was here. Some 'bolt' will be found that will attempt to use the speaker's boomerang, to the amusement of all who witness it. Grantism will be confused, Liberalism strengthened, and the election of our ticket insured. LIBERAL.

LIBERALISM AT BROOKLYN, IOWA.

BROOKLYN, Ia., Aug. 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I write to you this evening for the purpose of informing you in regard to our very large and enthusiastic Greeley and Brown meeting, and County Liberal Convention. Although it rained hard here to-day until noon, we were agreeably surprised to see such a large crowd gathering upon the streets of our city. At 3 o'clock speaking commenced in Wood's Hall, on Front street, which was totally inadequate to hold more than a small portion of those who desired to hear. The gifted and talented orator, the Hon. John P. Irish, of Iowa City, spoke most eloquently for two hours. He compared Greeley with Grant, commencing back at childhood, and followed them step by step, showing us that Greeley had hewn his own way to honor and renown, overcoming obstacles, and erecting a monument in his New York *Tribune*, which now stands among the most prominent papers published in the world, while Mr. Grant, the son of well-to-do parents, could not so much as support himself and family, but had to rely upon his parents for support. He said that Mr. Grant had built a magnificent stable in Washington, costing $60,000 (vieing even with the White House itself), out of the people's money. He also showed that Grant had been accessory to selling arms to France to carry on the war against Germany. He told us of appointing relatives in office, who are continually robbing the Government, and of the Indian Agent who was allowed to charge for ten times the value of supplies, for the simple purpose of enriching such agent.

The Hon. J. B. Grinnell then addressed the audience for an hour, giving us an account of the work in other States, and assuring us most positively that Greeley and Brown would be elected next November.

Afterwards the Convention nominated county officers, and selected a Central Committee, much enthusiasm being manifested. CITIZEN.

LIBERALISM AT OCONTO, WIS.

OCONTO, Wis., Aug. 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The cause of True Freedom and Reform is gaining ground in this city quite rapidly. Out of a vote of about 300 Germans, Grant will not get to exceed 2 or 3.

The warmest supporters of the Administration acknowledge that Grant's chances for re-election are slim, and many of the more thoughtful acknowledge that he stands no chance in a race for Presidential honors with Horace Greeley.

All, from the lowest to the highest, are conscious of the shameful course pursued by Grant, and are but waiting for the November election to demonstrate their detestation of Centralization and Nepotism. REPUBLICAN.

A GRANT MEETING AT FREEPORT, ILL.—LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Grantites undertook to have a big meeting last night. They posted big handbills around stating that Mr. Schilling (German) and Colonel J. R. Harding were to speak; but Colonel J. R. Harding failed to speak; and Mr. Schilling spoke until there were only a very few left, and Mr. Harding then excused himself from speaking to so small a number. Thus ended a complete fizzle. The Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions nominated (Aug. 17) Captain J. P. Real for Sheriff "Stearn Aspinwall for Circuit Clerk, &c.,—half Liberal Republicans and half Democrats. A LIBERAL.

GRANT KU-KLUXISM IN LEE COUNTY, ILL.

BRADFORD, Lee Co., Ill., Aug. 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last night, the Germans of Bradford had a Greeley meeting at the school-house near the German Church. The speaking was in the German language, and was listened to with marked attention and frequently applauded by those who understood the language. The meeting came very near being broken up by a Klan of Grant's Ku-Klux, led by one Sussmilch, who, not understanding the German language or anything the speaker was saying, got up and commenced a tirade of personal abuse against the speaker, and was cheered and urged on by the remainder of the Klan. This disturbance soon brought the meeting to a close, after which the leader assembled his Klan outside of the building, and, placing himself in a war-like attitude, was just spoiling to shed his blood for Ulysses. Had it not been for the presence of a Constable, who commanded the peace, this loyal leader, in all probability, would never again have undertaken to break up a Greeley meeting. The Germans of Bradford are a unit for Greeley and Koerner, and will make things tell in November. BRADFORD.

LIBERALISM AT BRONSON, MICH.

BRONSON, Mich., Aug. 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On Saturday evening, Aug. 17, Ross's Hall was filled with an earnest and intelligent audience of 800 citizens, to listen to an able and eloquent address delivered by L. T. N. Wilson, Esq., of Coldwater, on the political questions of the day. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the speaker was heartily applauded as he advanced in the course of his telling arguments, and presented in unmistakable terms the false reasoning of the poetic speaker who addressed the Grant citizens on the previous Saturday. The telling and profound arguments of Mr. Wilson had a good effect on many of his hearers who were undecided, and have been the means of placing many on the right track for Greeley. Altogether, the meeting was a perfect success. At the close, three rousing cheers were given for Greeley and Brown, and the speakers. We are determined to make it hot for despotism and misrule by next November in this locality. H. F.

GRANT AND GREELEY AT ATCHISON, KAN.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: The Grant party in this city is well organized. Huge posters announce expected speakers, and invite the attendance of the faithful. The City Marshal builds bonfires, and some other official shoots a cannon to attract those who are unable to read. The small results that follow great efforts would dishearten any ordinary political party, but the Grant leaders are, so many of them, drawing pay in one form or another from the people, that they are enabled to manifest a good deal of courage, and persevere, under adversity with an earnestness worthy of a better cause.

On the other hand, the Liberals lack organization, and do not use sufficient means of advertising their speakers and meetings; but, notwithstanding this, they succeed far better than their opponents,—a fact that shows plainly that the reflecting and reading masses are on the side of the Reform movement.

The past week, the Liberals held an outdoor meeting at the corner of Commercial and Fourth streets, in this city. Pardee Butler, of this county, and Isaac L. Usher, of Hannibal, Mo., were the speakers. No notice, other than a brief announcement in the *Patriot* of the same evening, was given of this meeting; yet, in numbers and enthusiasm, it surpassed any meeting the office-holders have yet held here. The speeches were good. Pardee Butler is an enthusiast in the cause of Reform, and is devoting his entire time to exposing the corrupting tendencies of the present Administration. I desire particularly to direct the attention of your readers to I. L. Usher, who is an agreeable and eloquent speaker and a genuine wit; and, as I am informed that he travels most of the time for some firm in Hannibal, I suggest to the Liberals of Kansas and Missouri that they lose no opportunity to get a speech from him,—confidently assuring them that, after they have heard him, they will gratefully thank me for this advice.

The Grantites here have achieved a success; they have won over to their side one of our men who, a few weeks ago, espoused the cause of Mr. Greeley. Having waited for the Postmaster's paper to suitably announce the fact, and waited in vain, it now devolves on your correspondent to rescue from oblivion the name of a political opponent whose merits have not been recognized by those he served, and honestly compels me to admit our loss. Briefly, the facts are these: Joe Talbott is well known in Atchison as a real-estate man. His moral and intellectual strength he once gave to Greeley. He likewise threw into the scale his physical influence, being about 110 pounds avoirdupois. Major Ben. Gale is an office-holder, and, strange as it may seem, he supports Grant. His physical support averages about 200 pounds. Talbott and Gale recently engaged in a discussion of the relative merits of Greeley and Grant. They debated with their fists, and Talbott was convinced that Greeley would not do, while Grant received such heavy support. If any other Greeley man in this city or county has joined Grant's faction, he is yet to be heard of. KANSAS.

LIBERALISM AT BRAIDWOOD, ILL.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening here under the auspices of the Greeley and Brown Club. The Chairman, William Mooney, Justice of the Peace, entertained the audience for an hour, in an able, energetic, and powerful speech, explaining why they should vote for Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown. He was followed by General John O'Neil, who talked in his happiest strain for two hours. The General pointed out many of the defects now existing in the Government, and showed how the Liberal Reform party proposed to remedy them. He made an impression on the public mind which cannot fail to add largely to the numbers of the Club. Large numbers are now being added to the list. Three cheers were given for Greeley and Brown at the close of the meeting.

GRANT AND GREELEY IN LAPORTE COUNTY, IND.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Rev. W. W. Curry, Apostolic candidate for Secretary of State, gave a free entertainment here last evening, under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Club. He appeared on the stage in several characters: First, as a saint advocating obedience and submission to Grant, the great head of the church. Second, as Crœsus, or the god of gold. While in this character he said that "it was mean and shameful for our Democratic State officials to reduce taxation from twenty-five to five per cent." Third, as political historian, when he referred to "the halcyon days of Democracy, when the goose hung high." He appeared in other minor characters, but it was conceded that he excelled as a saint. His devotion to Grant and his corrupt companions reminded his hearers of Don Quixote, and the latter's idiotic, unreasonable devotion to knight-errantry. The Liberals are anxious to have him repeat the entertainment in every town of the State, but it is feared that his keepers will prevent their self-acting Curry-comb from doing public grooming hereafter. It exposes too much dandruff on the political heads of the Grantites, and fails entirely to find political scurf on the heads of the Liberals. It don't suit them.

There was also a large Liberal meeting at Wanatah, in this county, last night. Addresses were made by the Hon. C. Butz and J. H. Winterbotham, Esq. It was a most enthusiastic gathering. The speakers were frequently interrupted with loud applause. It was the largest assembly ever convened at the place. A great many Germans were present, and they, with one accord, cheered for Greeley and Brown. B.

LIBERALISM AT LEESBURG, IND.

LEESBURG, Ind., Aug. 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We are willing to concede to our political opponents all the glory that rightfully belongs to them,—but will ever resist the effort the Grant and Wilson party is making to misrepresent us. The report of a meeting held at this place on the 13th inst., as seen in Scammon's paper of the 17th, is all gotten up for the effect it would have on parties remote from here. Not one Democrat or Liberal Republican has joined the Grant Republican Club,—but, on the contrary, we will reduce the Grant vote in this township 50 votes beyond a peradventure. The "Dolly Varden" paper has been sold for once by some Grant correspondent.

We, the undersigned, have heretofore voted and acted with the Republican party, but claim the right to think and act for ourselves, and, in so doing, will support Greeley and Brown,—men of honor, integrity, and statesmanship.

We can't be intimidated into the support of Grant and Wilson; we can't be bought; we can't be sold; much less can we be delivered to the party that nowstands indicted by Charles Sumner and the Nation for corruption in official capacity.

We have such men acting with us as A. M. Sanderson, correspondent of the *Indianian*; Ex Sheriff J. E. Stephenson; H. B. Stanley, commission merchant, and many others.

D. ROUDEBUSH,
H. W. SARBAUGH,
ROSS BEATTY,
S. B. WHITE.

LIBERALISM IN GRANT COUNTY, WIS.

LANCASTER Grant County, Wis., Aug. 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There was a large, enthusiastic gathering of Liberal Republicans and Democrats at Potosi, in this county, last Saturday evening. The Hon. Jas. W. Seaton was called to the Chair, and Dr. John Lewis elected Secretary. On taking the Chair, Mr. Seaton said that a revolution was impending,—not a revolution as it is understood in Europe, dragging in its trail death, destruction, and woe, but a peaceable revolution, such as becomes a free people, that would crush out Grantism and bring back the Government to its original moorings. He said all the manhood of the country was enlisted in the cause, and, with God's help, it would unquestionably triumph. He closed by introducing Lawyer Hodnett, of Lancaster. Mr. Hodnett held the audience spell-bound for three quarters of an hour. The effect of his discourse was visible, especially among the Grantites, who scattered themselves among the crowd, and whose countenances wore such a look of despair that they are really an object of pity. The young lawyer certainly very ably handled the questions at dispute. In language at once select and forcible, he depicted the nepotism and gift-taking of the President; the frauds, schemes, and corruptions which have brought infamy on Grant's name, and disgraced the party in power; and, when he reviewed, or rather exposed the carpet-bag rule, the nefarious plots of Murphy, Leet, Robeson, and Casey, and dwelt on the dark Know-Nothing record of Henry Wilson, the feelings of the native and foreign-born citizens were thoroughly aroused, and a determination was evinced to at all hazards rid themselves of the Dent family, and all the evils that follow in their wake. Mr. Hodnett, as well as Mr. Seaton, was cheered again and again; and, before the meeting adjourned, a Greeley and Brown Club was formed with the following officers: James W. Seaton, President; Gale Haile, Vice President; Dr. John F. Lewis, Corresponding Secretary; H. B. Coons, Recording Secretary; David G. Seaton, Treasurer. Lawyer Hodnett has also spoken in Boscobel, Beetown, and Patch Grove, where clubs have been organized; and reports that, like unto Lancaster, the Liberals embraced within their ranks citizens of the highest culture and social standing (though our courteous Congressman, Hon. J. Allen Barber, would have it that we are all "Scallawags and Vagrants," albeit that one of his brothers is a President, and another a member of a Greeley Club). Verily, Old Grant, so long the nest of Radicalism, is beginning to realize her position.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

A Gale Sweeps Through Longmeadow and Wilbraham, Mass.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Aug. 19

A tornado of extraordinary violence swept through Longmeadow and Wilbraham, early Saturday morning, and proved one of the most terrible agents of destruction that these northern valleys have ever known. Its influence was not as wide-spread as the desolating reach of an earthquake, but where its path did lie, it was fully as destructive. The wind had been blowing all Friday night, and, towards morning, rose to a gale, but the few inhabitants who were awake at 4 o'clock, thought no more of it than of any other very strong wind. But about ten minutes past 4, two furious storms, converging, one from the west, and the other from the south, seem to have met over the meadow of Frederick Mills in East Longmeadow, and, with united fury, to have taken up the course resultant from their separate directions, to the northeast. No traces of the tornado are to be found below this point, while from here onward its path is as plain as if some giant mower had stalked over the fields, cutting down, with mighty remorseless sweeps, every object that stood in his track.

In Mr. Miller's meadow, a portion of which was set out to young and thrifty apple-trees, the damage was not great. Several fine trees were blown down and the road fences demolished, but the monstrous feet of the Titan did not touch the earth until the road was crossed and the top of a little hill, by its side, was reached. Here was a strong rail fence, but in an instant not a rail was left in its place. A man living near by, who had been awakened by the roaring of the wind, and risen to shut the windows, saw the fence as the cyclone struck it. The rails were caught up, he avers, fifty feet into the air and tossed about in every direction, as children might toss straws. Two houses, forty rods apart, were severely shaken, but no one was injured. From here the hurricane swooped down on the farm owned by H. F. Downing of this city, and rented by D. G. Maynard. It seemed to follow the slope of the hill downward across the Longmeadow and Indian Orchard road, and as soon as it reached the level plain at its foot, to gouge into the very earth itself. The grass is whipped off the turf for a width of several rods, and in some places even the turf torn up and blown no one knows where. It then struck a field of tobacco, almost ready for cutting and left not one hill standing. Stalks 2 1-4 inches in diameter were torn out of the ground every leaf whipped off and blown many rods into the meadow. Beside the tobacco was a field of potatoes, where the dirt was blown off the hills, and some of the potatoes themselves torn out of the soil and rolled many feet before the wind. Passing over this field the tornado crossed the road, blowing off the capstones of the stone wall and passing a little to the right of Mr. Maynard's house directly through his garden, where it tore up corn by the roots, levelled fences, broke down trees, and reaching backward with one hand as it passed, tore off the shingles on the north side of the house. Another field of tobacco was levelled, and the tornado passed on, breaking off a small apple tree near the ground on the right side of its path, and carrying it directly across the face of the gale, dropping it 15 rods off on the left side in a potato field.

It then went its way, having done Mr. Maynard probably $2,000 damage, and, crossing a marshy field, rose over a small hill near the Wilbraham road, blowing several large, flat stones out of their beds, and carrying one as far as five rods. A stone wall at the face of the hill was blown down for several rods; one large cap stone, a foot and a half wide, two feet long, and five inches thick, weighing perhaps 250 pounds, was carried 25 feet, and dropped in the top of a large maple which had previously fallen. Smaller stones were blown a distance of 25 rods, and the ground for half that distance was literally covered with stones of all sizes blown from the wall. Nor is this an isolated case,—more than a dozen such fences in the course of the central tornado were leveled, everything in them above the ground, and in some cases even below it, flat stones, round stones, slate stones, cobble stones, small stones and large stones being blown out into the fields. Rails and heavy branches of trees were carried 50 rods and driven three feet into the solid ground.

It was at this place that the fury of the gale was most terrible. In its whole course not a tree or fence was left standing, but nowhere else does it seem to have so plowed its way along the ground. A cow belonging to Warren Ashley, in the next field, was blown before the wind, nobody knows whence, into an old quarry-hole some ten feet deep, breaking her neck. On the top of the hill beyond, that is, northeast, is a tract of timber belong also to Mr. Ashley. The cyclone passed directly through this, cutting a strip, about 5 rods wide at first, and afterward widening out to 15 or 20, as thoroughly and cleanly as a mower cuts his swath. The appearance of the forest is as if a fierce torrent had swept through it, tossing the torn-up trunks in the utmost confusion in every possible position. On the sides of the course the limbs of the standing trees are dragged into the vortex and snapped short off. From this hill the storm seemed to leap over to Markham's hill, where it swept another pathway through a magnificent piece of oak timber. Not a tree was left standing in its course. Huge pines, three feet in diameter, fell crashing upon smaller oaks, splitting their trunks completely to the ground. In the meadow beyond, a maple, standing alone, more than four feet through, was wrenched off at the ground and fairly twisted to splinters.

At Deacon Horace Clark's on Stony Hill, Wilbraham, a large apple tree, was torn up by the roots and carried eight rods over a stone wall without touching it, and nearly every tree in the garden was blown down. A part of the new barn, 50 by 80 feet, was unroofed, and two tobacco sheds completely prostrated. A barn containing 400 bushels of grain, stood between the sheds, and this was left standing, though unroofed and otherwise damaged. The sheds on either side were blown in opposite directions. This fact, together with the general appearance of the track of the gale, seems to show that it was a regular cyclone, with a whirling motion from left to right. The damage to Deacon Clark's property is estimated at $3,500. The hurricane passed his place at about half-past 4, and its sound was compared to that of a heavily-loaded freight train close at hand.

From Deacon Clark's its course was straight for Wilbraham, striking the Wilbraham and Springfield road near the cheese factory, and doing some damage to nearly every building in its way. The large elm before Wright's store was uprooted, and then the storm turned northward to the boarding-house of the academy. The large wing, 100 feet long, which contains the dining room was wholly unroofed, the chimneys blown down, and the entire set of rooms in the second story completely ruined. Deputy Sheriff E. C. Colton was in front of the boarding-house, and while clinging to the iron fence was twice twisted from his hold and compelled to crawl on the ground to a shelter. The Academy buildings had just been put in order ready for the opening of the term, and probably $3,000 will not now put it again in the same condition. A large force of men is at work, and the term, notwithstanding the disaster, will open as advertised, next Wednesday. North of Wilbraham, very little damage seems to have been done. In Butlerville one or two tobacco sheds were unroofed, but nothing of more serious consequence seems to have happened.

The path of the tornado was for the most part through a thinly settled section; otherwise the loss of property would have been much greater, and would probably have been attended with loss of life. As it is, $15,000 or $20,000 would scarcely make good the ravages of this wind-storm. The course of the tornado is plainly marked for a distance of five and a half miles, and if the time pieces of the people of the locality agree, the whole distance was traversed in less than 20 minutes.

Marriage Extraordinary—Buying a Husband on Six Months' Trial.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 17.

The office of Justice Robert B. Beck, 1510 Franklin avenue, was yesterday the scene of a marriage, which, if not precisely fashionable, deserves note on account of the singular circumstances attending it. The high contracting parties were Mr. Julius Polenz, a German, about 65 years of age—indeed having a bald-headed son—and Mrs. Hannah Owens, an American woman but little his junior and rather wealthy. Polenz, on the other other hand, brings to the matrimonial partnership nothing but himself. He was married once before, and lived with his first wife for fourteen years. The bride-cake was a bun, which was taken out of the groom's pocket, and handed around. When the Judge wished them joy, he congratulated them warmly upon the prospect that their repose would not be disturbed by the children. The most singular circumstance connected with the wedding is the fact that articles were signed between the parties by which Hannah takes Julius on trial for six months, she is to give him all her property, willing none to her children. If they part, the money agreement to be null and void. Mrs. Owens Polenz has set to work reforming her husband by making him mouth during th

RIDING

BY ELIZ

The fashion of lad back riding was no for a good and sufficient son, and my experience in eques exercise leads me to believe that the majority of women will always find the side-saddle more comfortable for them.

It is claimed that, if the girth gives way, a lady will have no possible hold upon her horse, but will be thrown to the ground. She will, however, land upon her feet, or at least upon one of them; while, if the girth gives way when she is using a man's saddle, she will fall head downward, with one leg bent under her body and the other elevated over the back of the horse. In this position she is more likely to break some bones than in the other.

We are told, to be sure, that in riding astride a lady would be able to keep "a horseman's grip" on her horse—and in case of a loose girth could hold her saddle in place. I doubt this. Our slender women and our fat women alike have no muscle. I fancy even the wiry-tendoned ballet girl would be unable to control the powerful muscles by which a vicious horse strives to burst the girth, or take advantage of its becoming loosened, to escape from his rider. A well trained animal, in the event of such an accident, will slacken his pace at once, or even stop of his own will.

And the majority of our women are too short to look well in riding astride; they have not sufficient length of limb for the "horseman's grip." Anyone who has seen a boy of 10 on the back of a broad, high horse, with his legs spread at right angles, can imagine the ridiculous appearance which most of our ladies will present in riding astride, and if they practice this position much it will affect their gait. They will then, when walking present the comical appearance of an old sailor just off a long voyage who rolls along in the most absurd way, with his legs wide apart. We shall have some hearty fun at the expense of these Amazons.

When I hear a lady complaining of the "uncomfortable" and "twisted" position of sideways riding, of feeling that her "back is crooked," or that she is insecure, I know she does not sit properly. In the first place she must get a side-saddle which fits her. As some women are thin, and some robust, some with long limbs and some with short, it follows that one form of side-saddle will not be comfortable for every woman.

Then she should take her seat firmly and evenly in the centre of the saddle, as if about to ride astride, and adjust the right leg in the most comfortable position possible; it must not be too much strained over to the left, and may indeed be shifted a little more to the right after riding a short distance, and getting accustomed to the motion of the horse.

I was once visiting some friends who lived on an isolated hillside farm, when my host, in using some machinery, met with a serious accident. While his wife remained at his side applying cold water to the wound, I saddled a horse with a man's saddle (there was no other at h nd dashed off for the doctor. deserte

The road was such a ri so I naturally rode astride; by galloping On a hard trotting, down the stro plough horse, I went up. I should never co hill-roads thinking who had left his ho e up with the doctor, rounds. I caught hi e and started on his him back, fortunately at last and turned know whether the pati time; but I hardly most for a day or two, nt or myself suffered

I was then an accom plished equestrienne on a side-saddle, and resolved never to use any other.

When living on the Cumberland Mountain, in Tennessee, I rode constantly on horseback, always wi my neighbors did th a side-saddle, and I know there rode same. One girl whom frequently, when on her brother's saddle was with her; ever her sister or mother placed her ri never rode astride; she when she leg in the same position as asked the used her own saddle. When I

"Pear eason for this she replied only: ion noway ke a gal couldn't ride man-fash

Now this a beautiful wealthy, hardy mountaineer had a classically proportionately form, and was classically corsets, paniers, ed. As she wore neither hoop-skirts, her figure could not disguised, and if she could not ride astride, what woman can? twenty miles' experience on a saddle over a rough road, will convince almost any of our ladies that she can't do everything just as well as a man."

I have ridden with my baby up and down mountain roads so steep that when my horse was climbing up, I had to lean forward until my cheek touched his mane; and when he was cautiously creeping down, I was obliged to lean back until the strain became almost insupportable. In both positions I found the horn of the saddle a great help.

But the most trying situation of all was when, in the same country, I reached the ford of the Little Collins River, 300 feet wide, where usually the water was hardly up to the knees of a horse, and found it swollen by late rains and dashing along so swiftly that the horses could scarcely struggle through. One of our party crossed first, and we saw that the water rose to his saddle in the middle of the ford. It would be necessary to kneel on our saddles, and risk being swept off. Every man in the party begged to relieve me of my baby—they feared that I could not possibly hold him and steady myself—but he was too precious to be trusted out of my arms, and I knew I was a good swimmer.

I had my saddle changed for one of theirs, to have room for kneeling, and I looked well to the girth, the buckles, and the straps, had my boy firmly bound to me with a shawl; then kneeling upon the saddle, my riding skirt tucked about me, my baby firmly clasped in my left arm, and my right hand twisted in the mane of my horse, we safely made the perilous journey. The intelligent animal had always been used to a slack rein, and needed no control. She picked her way with the utmost care, and when at last we reached the bank, I hung like a rag over her neck and kissed her, and felt better.

I have no space now to give other experiences on this subject, but shall await with great interest the result of the experiment which some of our ladies mean to try in Central Park. I am anxious to know if they enjoy riding man-fashion.—*New York Mail.*

PERSONAL.

An injured husband, Major McCraith, has been paid $25,000 damages by an Irish court.

—Mary Clemmer Ames thinks the love of pin-money is the most fruitful source of matrimonial unhappiness.

—O. M. Fernald, instructor in the High School at Springfield, Mass., has been appointed Greek Professor in Williams College.

—It cost Benjamin Page, of Providence, R. I., $15 and costs to kiss a venerable spinster, in her own room, the other day.

—Arthur Helps is to be made a Knight Commander of the Bath; a good office, we fancy, night or day, this hot weather.

—The Sultan has sent the Empress Eugenie a magnificent sapphire, surrounded by large brilliants, valued at over $16,000.

—A young lady at Long Branch receives a new dress daily from New York, and yet does not half cover herself when in full dress.

—Rose Eytinge, Consul Butler's wife, is about to return to the stage. When Butler married her he was too drunk to remember it afterward.

—The late Lowell Mason received a larger copyright than was ever given to any one author, with the exception of Walter Scott.

—Professor Winchell has accepted the Presidency of the Syracuse (N. Y.) University, at a salary of $5,000 a year.

—Verplanck Colvin, just returned from a tour in the North Woods, says he finds that the project for the Adirondack Park is received with favor up there.

—Rival authorities announce the appointment of Bishop Bayley, of Newark, and Bishop Elder, of Natchez, to be Archbishop of Baltimore. The appointment of Bishop Bayley seems to be the most authentic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Comet literature for the month of August, 1872, would make a very good sized volume.

—Arson is not a profitable profession in Japan. Even the unfortunate person upon whose premises a casual fire breaks out, is regarded as an enemy of the State, and punished accordingly.

—It may not be generally known that snake poison is used for medicinal purposes in these days, and that, under the name of "Crotalus Horridus," the poison of the rattlesnake is utilized in homœopathic pharmacy.

—A Yankee ice company, doing business in Colombia, Central America, was recently fined $1,200 for being short of ice. The Supreme Court of that country has reversed the decision.

—The use of mineral oils has never been tested in this country, as such oils have been considered unsafe. The French Bureau of Lighthouses claim to have overcome objections, and are now successfully using the oil, at a very great saving to the Government.

—A daily evening Chinese paper is published in San Francisco, and distributed regularly to subscribers by carriers. The porter of the Oakland *News* says it is called the "San Francisco Daily Evening *Job*

—Last spring the intelligent jury went on a Mr. Deberg, of Iowa, and sent him to the Penitentiary for five years. He has been set at liberty, the vague rumors of innocence having been confirmed.

—It has been proved by repeated experiments that it is possible to rule lines with diamond point on glass so close together that upward of 90,000 of them are comprised in the space of one inch. The apparent limit of vision in the best microscope does not, however, reach beyond lines separated by one eighty-thousandth of an inch.